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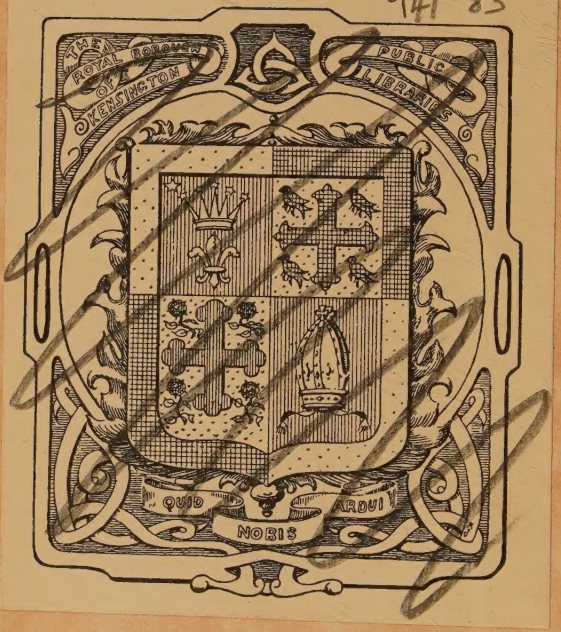
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AND

HOW TO SEE IT

WITH

EXCURSIONS

TO THE

COUNTRY AND SUBURBS

NEW AND REVISED EDITION,
SIXTEENTH THOUSAND.

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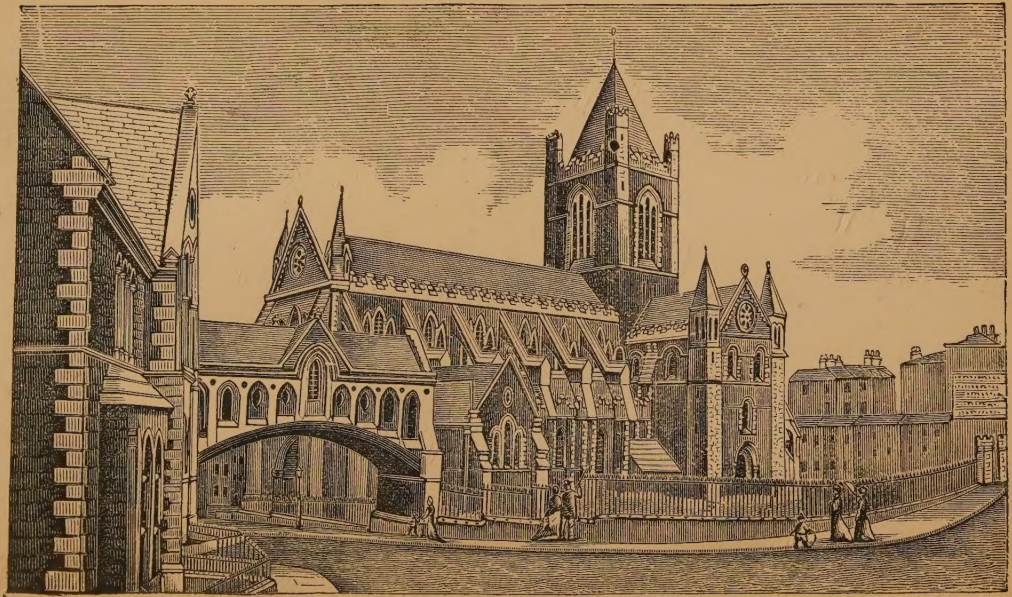


CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL AS RESTORED 1879, AND SYNOD HALL

DUBLIN:

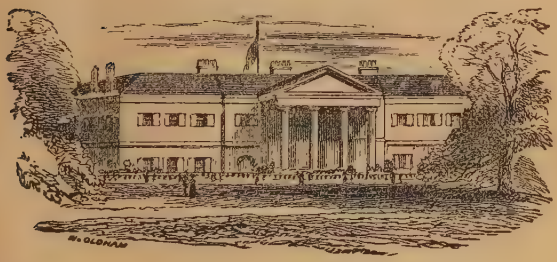
WHAT'S TO BE SEEN, AND HOW TO SEE IT;

WITH

Excursions

TO

THE COUNTRY AND SUBURBS.



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Authentic and Official Information regarding Railway Time Tables, Country Conveyances, Omnibuses, and Dublin Cab and Car Fairs, can be obtained from the Railway Guides, Published on the First of each Month, price 3d.; a smaller Guide is also published, price 1d.

Tramway Cars start from Nelson's Pillar every few minutes, for Rathmines, Rathgar, and Terenure; for Irishtown and Sandymount; for Glasnevin and the Zoological Gardens; for Donnybrook; and for Clontarf and Dollymount. From Lower Abbey Street, Tramway Cars start for Merrion, Booterstown, and Blackrock; from the Bank of Ireland for Inchicore, for Drumcondra, for Palmerstown, for Clonskea, and for Harold's Cross. From Terenure there is a Tramway line to Rathfarnham; also from Kingsbridge Terminus to Carlisle Bridge and Westland Row, and from Westland Row to Harcourt Street Terminus. Other similar lines are about to be opened from Terenure to Blessington, and from Kingsbridge to Lucan.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

Theatres — Commercial Buildings — Mansion-house — Corn Exchange — Hospitals — Protestant Churches — Roman Catholic Churches — Presbyterian and other Places of Worship — Cemeteries — Botanic Gardens — Hotels — Billiard-rooms—Baths.

THEATRES.

The GAIETY THEATRE, in South King-street, is now the principal place of public entertainment in Dublin; it is a handsome and most commodious building, fitted up with great taste, and adapted in every way for the comfort and recreation of the public. Every kind of high-class drama, opera, and burlesque is presented at this theatre, and there is a complete change of programme and performers about once a fortnight.

The QUEEN'S THEATRE, in Great Brunswick-street, South. It is small and neat, and well adapted for the production of melodrama and burlesque. The performances, as a rule, are not of so ambitious an order as those at the Gaiety Theatre.

The THEATRE ROYAL was destroyed by fire on the 9th of February, 1880, and is not yet rebuilt.

The GRAFTON THEATRE OF VARIETIES, in South Anne-street, is a high-class music hall, where a light and enjoyable entertainment is presented. The programme is varied every week.

The STAR MUSIC HALL, in Crampton-court, near Dublin Castle, is a spacious and popular place of entertainment. Acrobatic performances usually form an item in the programme.

The EXHIBITION PALACE contains two spacious glass buildings, where musical promenades and promenade concerts occasionally take place; also a concert-hall, capable of seating an audience of three thousand, besides a smaller concert-room, or bijou theatre, suitable for readings or amateur theatricals.

The ROTUNDO, situated in Upper Sackville-street, has five concert-rooms of various sizes, and in these from time to time negro minstrel entertainments are given, dioramas are exhibited, and conjurors perform. There is also a large circus building attached.

The ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS are in Great Brunswick-street. The MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, in Lower Abbey-street, has a Theatre attached, where concerts and other entertainments are given

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

are situate at the north side of Dame-street. They date from the year 1798, when the merchants of Dublin erected them, having found fault with the accommodation which the Royal Exchange (now the City Hall) afforded for their meetings. Those buildings include an Assurance Office, offices for Lloyd's Underwriters, Stock Exchange, and Restaurant, connected by a large Hall.

THE MANSION-HOUSE

is the residence of the Lord Mayor in Dawson-street. Among the chief apartments is the "Round Room," built on the occasion of the visit of King George IV. in 1821. There are some good portraits of distinguished individuals in the ball-room and other apartments. On the grounds attached to the house is an equestrian statue of George I., which at one time stood on Grattan-bridge, then known as Essex-bridge.

THE CORN EXCHANGE

is situated on Burgh-quay. In a portion of this building the Catholic Association used to assemble in the days of O'Connell. Not many doors removed from it, on the same quay, is Conciliation Hall, where he presided and harangued in later years. It is now devoted to mercantile purposes.

CLUBS.

The United Service, Stephen's Green, University, and Cavendish Clubs, in St. Stephen's-green; the Kildare-street Club; Freemason's Hall, in Molesworth-street; Leinster and Constitutional Clubs, in Leinster-street; Athenæum Club, in Dawson-street; Agricultural, Friendly Brothers', and Sackville Street Clubs, in Sackville-street; Law Club, in Nassau-street; City Commercial Club, Grafton-street; Workingmen's Club, in Fishamble-street; Royal St. George and Royal Irish Yacht Clubs, Kingstown. At Ringsend are the premises of the following Rowing Clubs:—University Rowing, University Boat, Pembroke, Dolphin, and Commercial.

HOSPITALS.

Hospital of Sir Patrick Dun, M.D., Grand Canal-street, erected in pursuance of the will of that eminent physician in 1810, accommodates upwards of 100 patients. Persons in moderate circumstances, when recommended by a governor, are admitted to private wards in this hospital on payment of one guinea a-week.

Doctor Steevens' Hospital, James's-street, was founded in 1720, and is capable of containing 300 patients.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN INFIRMARY, in Long-lane, was founded for the relief of the rural poor. It contains 108 beds, and supplies medicine and advice annually to about 10,000 outside poor.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL, William-street, was erected in 1734 by Mrs. Mary Mercer, and has been recently enlarged.

The ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, in Peter-street, supported solely by voluntary contributions, and mainly intended for the benefit of the Protestant poor, was opened in the year 1857, and extended to about twice its original size in 1879.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, St. Stephen's-green, was opened in the year 1834 by the Sisters of Charity. There are upwards of 120 beds in the hospital, and 24 in the sanatorium for convalescent patients.

The MATER MISERECORDIÆ HOSPITAL, in Eccles-street, established in 1861, is the largest hospital in Dublin, and contains 230 beds.

CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL, Upper Baggot-street, was established in 1832.

Besides the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, elsewhere noticed, there is a similar institution in the Coombe. The Fever Hospitals are the Cork-street, and the Hardwicke in North Brunswick-street. There is a Charitable Infirmary in Jervis-street. The Richmond Surgical Hospital is in North Brunswick-street, the

Whitworth (Government) Hospital close by, and a second Hospital of the same name at Drumcondra, the Hospital for Incurables on Donnybrook-road, and the Old Men's Asylum, Leeson Park. There is an Ophthalmic Hospital (St. Mark's) in Lincoln-place, and the National Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Molesworth-street. There are two Orthopædic Hospitals, the "National" in Adelaide-road, and the "Dublin" at Usher's-island. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital is in Townsend-street, and the *Maison de Santé*, after the plan of one in Paris, is in Charlemont-street. Here persons of respectability can have accommodation and professional attendance for a small weekly payment. There is a similar establishment in Sandymount-avenue. Dispensaries are in every quarter of the city. There are two Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, namely the Catholic Institution at Cabra, and the Claremont, near Glasnevin. Of the Lunatic Asylums, the oldest (St. Patrick's) was founded in 1745, pursuant to the will of the celebrated Dean Swift, who bequeathed property for its foundation. The Richmond, in North Brunswick-street, is the County Lunatic Asylum for Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow.

The BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, or KING'S HOSPITAL, is an institution, established in 1670, for the maintenance and education of the sons of the poorer class of freemen. The present noble building was

erected on its site in 1773, and can accommodate nearly 200 boys. The Royal Hospital, for old soldiers, will be noticed in the first country excursion.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

*** Hours of Divine Service *on Sundays*.

St. Andrew's, in St. Andrew-street, which replaced the "Round Church," destroyed by fire on 8th January, 1860, is a building in the ornamental Gothic style. The Incumbent is the Rev. Canon Marrable, D.D.; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Ann's, Dawson-street; Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Audoen's, Audoen's Arch, High street; Rev. Canon Leeper, D.D.; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Bartholomew's, Elgin-road; Rev. Canon R. T. Smith, B.D.; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., 4 and 7 p.m. (choral services).

St. Bridget's, Bride-street; Rev. W. G. Carroll; service, 11.30 a.m., and 3 p.m.

St. Catherine's, Thomas-street; Rev. R. Vance; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

Christ Church, Leeson-park, and Molyneux

Asylum (for Blind Females); Chaplain, Rev. Maurice Neligan, D.D.; service, 11.30 a.m., and 4 and 7 p.m.

St. George's, Hardwicke-place; Rev. L. C. Warren; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. James', James's-street; Rev. T. Tomlinson; service, 8 a.m., 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Luke's and St. Nicholas Without, Coombe; Rev. H. R. Halahan; service, 12 noon, and 7 p.m.

St. Mark's, Mark-street; Rev. A. S. Fuller, D.D.; service, 12 noon, and 7 p.m.

St. Mary's, Mary-street; Rev. James H. Monahan, D.D.; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

There is a Chapel of Ease to St. Mary's in Mountjoy-street, commonly called the Black Church; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Michan's, Church-street; Rev. T. Long. Near the communion table is an antique figure of a man in armour. The vaults beneath have the remarkable property of preserving bodies almost unaltered for years; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Paul's, North King-street; Rev. A. R. Barton; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Peter's, Aungier-street; Ven. William Lee, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

St. Stephen's, Upper Mount-street; Rev. J. H. Walsh, D.D.; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

ST. THOMAS'S, Marlborough-street; Rev. James White; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

ST. WERBURGH'S,* Werburgh-street; Rev. W. C. Greene; service, 11.30 a.m, and 7 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS', Upper Hatch-street and Adelaide-road; Rev. F. R. Wynne; service, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, Lower Gardiner-street; Rev. T. P. Ball; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

The CHAPEL ROYAL, Lower Castle Yard; Dean, Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, D.D.; service, 11.30 a.m. (choral services).

The COLLEGE CHAPEL, Trinity College; choral service, during term, 10 a.m.

ALBERT CHAPEL, Peter-street; Rev. J. D. Craig, D.D.; service, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GRANGEGORMAN, Phibsborough; Rev. W. Maturin, D.D.; service, 8 and 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m. (choral services).

BETHESDA, Dorset-street; Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Leet, D.D.; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Lower Temple-street; Rev. Dominick A. Browne; service, 11.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

ST. KEVIN'S, Kevin-street (Chapel of Ease); Curate, Rev. J. J. MacSorley; service, 11.30 a.m.

* Here Lord Edward Fitzgerald, killed in the year 1798 lies buried.

FREE CHURCH, Great Charles-street; Chaplain, Rev. W. Phipps; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p m.

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, Baggot-street; Chaplain, Rev. Rev. A. C. Thiselton; service, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HAROLD'S CROSS EPISCOPAL CHURCH; Rev. W. B. Askin; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

SWIFT'S ALLEY; Chaplain, Rev. Edmund Childs; service, 12 noon, and 7 p.m.

MARINERS' CHAPEL, Forbes-street; Chaplain, Rev. Andrew Campbell, D.D.; service, 11 a.m., and 4 p m.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, Lower Leeson-street; Rev. F. F. Carmichael, LL.D.; service, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

DUBLIN FEMALE PENITENTIARY; Chaplain, Rev. N. W. Carre; service, 11.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

CHAPEL OF LYING-IN HOSPITAL (Rotundo, Upper Sackville-street); Chaplain, Rev. John Cooke; service, 11.30 a.m., and 4 p.m.

The Cathedrals are noticed in another chapter.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The chief of these are:—

ST. ANDREW'S, Westland-row; ST. AUDOEN'S, High-street; AUGUSTINIAN FRIARY, Thomas-street; CARMELITES, Aungier-st.; ST. CATHERINE'S, Meath-street; ST. JAMES'S, St. James's-street; ST. KEVIN'S, Harrington-street; ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH

OF THE CONCEPTION, Marlborough-street; ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE'S, Sheriff-street; SS. MICHAEL AND JOHN, Exchange-st.; ST. MICHAN'S, North Anne-street; ST. NICHOLAS'S, Francis-street; ST. PAUL'S, Arran-quay; ST. SAVIOUR'S, Lower Dominick-street. Service every half hour till noon.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Are in Adelaide-road, Gloucester-street, Rutland-square, Lower Abbey-street, Upper Ormond-quay. Services at 12 noon and 7 p.m.

OTHER PLACES OF WORSHIP.

The principal METHODIST CHURCHES are in St. Stephen's-green, S., and Lower Abbey-street. The INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES are in York-street and King's Inns-street. The UNITARIAN in St. Stephen's-green, W. THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' Meeting House in Eustace-street. The JEWISH SYNAGOGUE in Mary's-abbey.

THE CEMETERIES.

Dublin has two of those suburban cemeteries with which every great city has become furnished since intramural interment became illegal.

PROSPECT CEMETERY, Glasnevin, is at the north-eastern outlet of Dublin, and may conveniently be reached by tramway-car from Nelson's Pillar. It is

situated not far from the little river Tolka, once the scene of frequent strife between contending Irish, Danes, and Normans, and whose wooded banks were, in later and more peaceful days, the chosen haunt of Swift and Addison, of Parnell and Tickell, Dermody and Sheridan, and now appropriately afford a resting-place to the bones of Curran and O'Connell. The Cemetery covers a space of about fifty acres. The present principal entrance is from the Finglas road. Not far from the eastern extremity is a handsome monument to Mr. Ruthven, once O'Connell's colleague in Parliament for the representation of the city of Dublin. Turning a few paces to the right, we pause before the tomb of Curran. The tomb is in the form of a sarcophagus, of the Doric order of architecture, richly sculptured. It is erected so as

THE TOMB OF CURRAN.

to appear upon a tumulus, which gives it excellent effect. The blocks of granite, of which the tomb has been formed, are perhaps the largest made use of in Ireland, each weighing from four to five tons. The dimensions are as follow :—The plinth, 11 feet 2½ inches, by 5 feet 6½ inches ; the dado, 8 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 8½ inches ; height, 8 feet 2 inches. The points between the blocks have been so managed as to be imperceptible, and the tomb thus appears one entire mass of granite. This stone has been only lately applied in Ireland to sepulchral uses. Twenty years had elapsed ere Ireland reclaimed the bones of her distinguished orator and patriot, and raised over them this memento.

Passing by a handsome chapel, successive sign-posts indicate the path to the tomb of O'Connell. The centre of a circle of tombs and cypresses, a square block, surmounted by a moulding, upholds a miniature pyramid, and rises from a mound of green turf, which, undulating on its second ascent into a circular bank, is broken into shrubberies and flower-plots. The entire is again surrounded by a green sward.

Over this mausoleum of O'Connell, executed from the design of Dr. Petrie, the distinguished antiquary and artist, has been erected a round tower, of the earliest Christian architecture, and of the same pro-

portions as the ancient round towers of Ireland. The entire is composed of dressed granite.

Descending some steps in front, the visitor may approach the gate of the vault underneath, through which can be seen the coffin of the "Liberator," covered with crimson velvet. Tom Steele, the *fidus Achates* of the great Agitator, sleeps in a vault close by him, in furtherance of whose views he had sacrificed a handsome fortune, and to whom he had been a devoted henchman all through life. Who forgets the fate of poor Steele? and who forgets his contrasts and eccentricities, with the costume of a popular leader and the manners of a polished gentleman?

MOUNT JEROME CEMETERY, in an opposite suburb of the city, close to the ancient village of Harold's Cross, possesses more natural beauty, and, though of later date, has perhaps a greater number of handsome monuments. It is easily accessible by means of a tramway-car from the Bank of Ireland. Here, having above them a well-executed full-length statue, lie the remains of Thomas Davis, the literary and political leader of "Young Ireland," in appropriate fulfilment of his own wish to sleep on

"An Irish green hill-side."

The statue is one of the most artistic and finely-chiselled monuments executed by the Irish sculptor, the late John Hogan.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Close by the Glasnevin Cemetery, on the same classic banks of the Tolka, are the Botanic Gardens, in their natural and acquired beauty, perhaps the most perfect Eden in the neighbourhood of Dublin. There are over forty acres of ground, beautifully undulating, shaded with trees and adorned with shrubs and flowers—laved by the limpid waters of the Tolka, and enriched with magnificent conservatories of the rarest exotics. The demesne was once in the possession of Tickell, the poet, who planted several of the trees; and in the house on the ground, he passed with Addison many congenial hours, when the latter was secretary to the Earl of Sutherland, Viceroy in 1714. At Delville, close by, the house of Swift's friend, Dr. Delany, the unhappy but celebrated Stella resided for some time. The ground of the gardens was purchased in 1795 for its present purpose by the Royal Dublin Society, with a grant from Parliament. Subsequent grants were likewise obtained for the support of the gardens, which, in October, 1877, became a branch of the Science and Art Museum under Government control.

The Botanic Gardens have five divisions—1. The Conservatory Department, for exotics. 2. Hardy herbaceous plants, including the compartments for

the British and Irish species, the medicinal species, and the general collection. 3. The tree and shrub divisions. 4. Culinary and agricultural plants ; and 5. The pleasure grounds. The splendid range of conservatories cost upwards of £5,000.

The gardens are remarkable for fine collections of Cape heaths (*Erica*), orchids, tree ferns, and insectivorous plants, including a unique collection of sarracenias, droseras, and nepenthes, and a plant of *Derlingtonia Californica* that has a European reputation. Amongst orchids, the culture of the "Flower of the Gods" (*Disa Grandiflora*) is here a complete success. The tree fern collection contains good specimens of the following scarce plants :—*Alsophila Moorei*, *Dicksonia fibrosa*, *Dicksonia Youngii*, *Cyathea dealbata*, *Cyathea Smithii*, *Cyathea Burkei*, *etc.*

There are also in the gardens some very fine palms, such as date palm, cocoa-nut palm, fan palm, sugar palm, oil palm, *etc.* In the store, the collection of economic plants, foreign fruits, medicinal plants is thoroughly representative. The gardens are open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on week-days. The conservatories from 12 noon, till 5 p.m. On Sundays, both garden and conservatories are open from 2 p.m. till sundown in winter, and 7 p.m. in summer.

On the outside grounds, the collections of hardy herbaceous plants and alpines are very complete. There is also a fine collection of plants representing the pine family.

Attached to the gardens are Schools for Gardening, in which numbers of young men have been educated.

At the southern side of Dublin, near Ball's-bridge, are the COLLEGE BOTANICAL GARDENS, containing about six acres, well laid out, but not possessing the extraordinary attractions of those at Glasnevin.

THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE, in St. Stephen's-green, a noble building, beautifully situated, and most comfortable in all its appointments.

THE GRESHAM, in Upper Sackvile-street, is very commodious, and has recently been fitted up in first-class style.

THE BILTON, in Upper Sackville-street, is one of the leading Family Hotels of high respectability.

MORRISSON'S, in Dawson-street, an old-established first-class Establishment, very convenient for Visitors.

THE HIBERNIAN, in Dawson-street, and

THE IMPERIAL and THE PRINCE OF WALES', in Lower Sackville-street, particularly adapted for Gentlemen, are most comfortable Hotels.

THE PORTOBELLO, near Rathmines, healthful and airy situation, accommodation excellent.

THE GROSVENOR, close to Westland-row Terminus.

MAPLE'S, in Kildare-street, an aristocratic Family Hotel.

TARPEY'S, in Nassau-street, overlooking the College Park, high-class Family Hotel.

JURY'S, in College-green, the most central Hotel in Dublin, well suited to commercial and other gentlemen.

THE ARCADE, in Suffolk street, and

MACKEN'S, in Dawson-street, old-established and convenient.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND, near the North Wall.

There are billiard-rooms in the Shelbourne, the Gresham, Morrison's, the Prince of Wales', the Portobello, Jury's, and the Arcade. The other principal

BILLIARD ROOMS

Containing from three to five tables, are Dawson-lane; the Adelphi, in South Anne-street; the Cigar Divan, Reardon's, and Hayes's, in Grafton-street; and Fitzpatrick's, in Nassau-place.

BATHS.

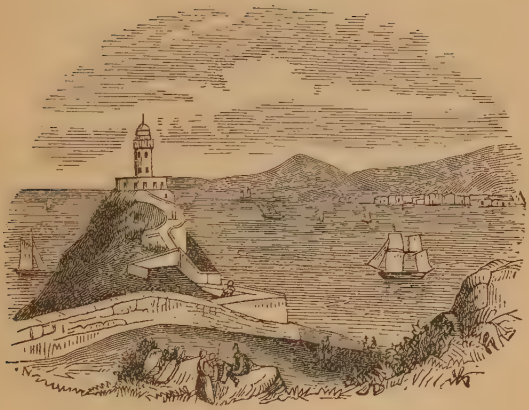
ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN BATHS, at the west side of St. Stephen's-green Park. This comparatively new establishment provides excellent and varied accommodation, including Turkish baths, hot and cold water, fresh and salt, electric and medicated baths. Accommodation for ladies as well as for gentlemen.

THE TURKISH BATHS, in Lincoln-place, close to Westland-row Terminus, afford good accommodation both for Ladies and Gentlemen. All kinds of water baths (swimming baths excepted) are here provided.

THE HAMMAM HOTEL and Turkish Baths, in Upper Sackville-street, are commodious and well conducted. Warm and cold water baths may be had also.

NASSAU-PLACE. Hot and cold water baths; first, second, and third class.

The circumstance that there are no plunge baths in Dublin—for there are not any such, except those attached to the Turkish Baths—may be accounted for by the fact that sea bathing can be easily had in the immediate neighbourhood. The principal bathing places for gentlemen are at Blackrock, Salthill, and Bray. Gentlemen can bathe off the shore at Dollymount, Ballybrack, Sandycove, and Dalkey. The two last-named are suitable for swimmers only. Bathing is allowed in Kingstown Harbour before 8 a.m. There are ladies' bathing places at Williamstown (near Booterstown), Blackrock, Salthill, Kingstown, Killiney, and Bray.



BAILEY LIGHT.

WHAT'S TO BE SEEN IN DUBLIN.

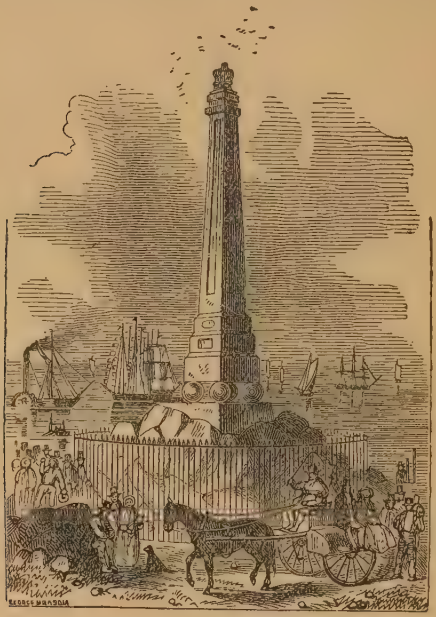
THE START—HOLYHEAD TO KINGSTOWN.

OF the travellers who from the sister kingdom visit Ireland, the great majority embark either at Liverpool or at Holyhead. The passage by the former route usually occupies from eight to ten hours, the distance being 164 miles. The voyage—if a pleasant run of about sixty-four miles may be so

styled—from Holyhead to Kingstown in the well-fitted mail boats, is accomplished in four hours or less. The express boats belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company accomplish the journey from Holyhead to Dublin (North Wall Station) in almost as short a time. To the tourist by any route, the scene which, as it were, grows upon him as his vessel approaches the beautiful Bay of Dublin, is at once grand and impressive. Scarcely have the Welsh hills disappeared in the distance, when the picturesque outline of the Mourne Mountains, in the most northern province of Ireland, may be descried to the north-west. A little nearer are the Carlingford Hills, looking like so many islands, the lowlands from which they rise being still below the horizon. More southward are the islands of Lambay and Ireland's eye, exhibiting, in their fantastic and nearly perpendicular cliffs, the violence of the Irish sea when roused by tempests from the north or east. Almost right in front is the famous Hill of Howth, a promontory of bare and desolate appearance, but which was anciently covered with oak trees, as its name in Irish, Ben Edar, or the Hill of Oaks, implies. The hills of the County Dublin now appear, and beyond them the peaked and many-tinted mountains of Wicklow, terminating on the left with Bray Head, a rugged promontory sloping abruptly into the sea. As the land is neared,

Howth, which had hitherto been an unimportant feature in the panorama, becomes one of its most interesting points. The Bailey rock, with its Lighthouse standing upon an abrupt and almost isolated eminence upon its southern extremity, marks the site of a fort, occupied as early as the first century by Crimthann, King of Ireland, who died here, according to the Annalists, in the year 9 A.D., after returning from an expedition, with spoils of wonderful jewels, amongst which were a golden chariot and chess-board; a conquering sword; a shield with bosses of bright silver; a spear, from the wound of which no one recovered; a sling, from which no erring shot was discharged; and two greyhounds with a silver chain. So write the chroniclers of this wild spot,—the history of which is associated with the melancholy wreck of the Queen Victoria steamer, on which occasion fifty-five human beings perished within a stone's throw of the Lighthouse Point. The Bailey once passed, the vessel enters Dublin Bay, a noble expanse of water, upon the north-western side of which the more elevated portions of the capital of Ireland become visible. The scene is now magnificent, especially to those who may be fortunate enough to approach Dublin at an early hour in the morning, while the atmosphere is yet uninfluenced by the vapours which a warm summer sun will call into existence, and by which

the exquisitely varied tints of the hills, the woods and pretty villas, of which the Dublin people are justly proud, become blended and softened into



OBELISK AT KINGSTOWN.

one general effect. Right ahead may be seen Kingstown, the largest town in Ireland which does not return a Member of Parliament. It is situated six

miles from the capital, and connected with it by a line of railway, which is remarkable as being the second constructed in the Empire. Here attention will be attracted by the Obelisk erected to commemorate the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821. Immediately over Kingstown are the Killiney Hills, forty years ago a tract of granite rocks, interspersed with patches of heath and furze, but now almost to their summits cleared and planted, and adorned with many a delightful villa. The noble harbour becomes now distinctly visible. The town, with its well-built houses, churches, and other edifices, a middle distance of beautifully undulating hills, closed in and surrounded by a background of picturesque and lofty mountains, forms a scene which is equally striking and prepossessing.

As the train starts from the side of the steamer, the tourist, without any trouble about his luggage or any difficulties with porters, such as formerly tried his patience and temper, soon finds himself enjoying a pleasant drive of fifteen minutes to Dublin. Here the traveller, particularly if an Englishman, at once feels himself in the land of Erin. The often-heard-of jaunting-cars immediately attract his attention, and a new style of voice and accent greets his ear on every side.

Once arrived at Dublin, the visitor can select from amongst many, an hotel so comfortable as to satisfy

the most fastidious. We would recommend a pretty central situation, especially for visitors who may not have much time to devote to

THE CITY.

BEFORE noticing the principal features of modern Dublin, it will be well to glance at the past, in order that the inquiring tourist may obtain some idea of the history of the place wherein it is his lot to be a lodger. Suffice it to say, that Dublin is mentioned by Ptolemy about A. D. 140, under the name of Eblana, as a place of considerable note. It is, therefore, a city of very respectable antiquity. In the fifth century St. Patrick is recorded to have founded the church from which the present cathedral takes its name. Little is known of "Duibhlinn," or the Dark Pool, till the middle of the ninth century, when the Danes, who had been for some time spoiling many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, founded here a great fortress, and made Dublin their chief stronghold for what military gentlemen would now style the eastern district of the island. These foreigners held Dublin for several centuries, surrounding it with walls and towers, and in course of time building Christ Church Cathedral and other churches. The peaceable inhabitants and merchants, though Danes or of Scandinavian origin, appear to have been generally on very good terms with the Irish,

as on several occasions, when the naval and military power of the "foreigners" was broken, they were not molested or disturbed. At length came the English, in the time of Henry II., and after sustaining a vigorous siege, Dublin became a stronghold in the new interest. In fact, the city was granted to the people of Bristol, who, no doubt, settled here in large numbers, and defended themselves as well as they could from the incursions of the neighbouring mountain clans of Byrnes, Harrolds, O'Tuahall's, and Cavanaghs, who used often to visit the suburbs, and not unfrequently threaten the city itself with fire and sword. Gradually, as the English power increased in the country, Dublin became the seat of government, and so it has continued, with few exceptions, down to the present time. From this, it might appear that the capital of Ireland cannot be considered as an Irish city. This, however, is far from being the case. The middle of the last century found Dublin wealthy and prosperous, increasing on every side, and requiring public buildings, on a scale which had not before been dreamt of. Irish capital was embarked to an enormous extent in the erection of mansions for the aristocracy, and of whole streets for the accommodation of merchants and business-men; and an Irish Parliament voted grants for many of the proud structures which are at present the admiration of all visitors.

We have now glanced at Dublin in its former state. A few of its statistics will probably interest our readers. The total population of the city is about 255,000, and it contains 24,585 houses. Its area within the municipal boundary is 3,808 acres. The number of families has been computed at 58,426. There are two Protestant cathedrals, and one pro-cathedral of the Roman Catholic Church. To these, the reader's attention will be directed in a later chapter. There about seventy other places of worship, to some of the principal of which, reference has already been made. To the more important of the religious and other edifices, the stranger's attention shall be drawn in the following portion of this volume. In the meantime, the following suggestions are submitted for the use of all who would see Dublin with the greatest saving of time.

HOW TO SEE DUBLIN.

FIRST TOUR.

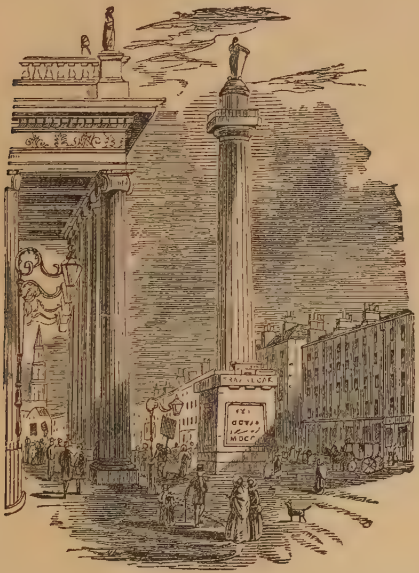
Sackville-street—Nelson's Pillar—Sir John Gray's Monument—The O'Connell Monument—The Post Office—Earl-street—Marlborough-street—The Buildings of the Commissioners of National Education—The Metropolitan Roman Catholic Cathedral—Sackville-street—The Rotunda and Lying-in Hospital—Denmark-st.—St. George's Church—Mountjoy-square—Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier—Mountjoy Prison—The King's Inns—The Linen Hall—North King-st.—Newgate—St. Michan's Church—Smithfield—The Four Courts.

WE have recommended visitors to adopt a central hotel as being the most convenient. We suppose him in Sackville-street, once occupied almost solely by the chief nobility of Ireland. Whether we regard its magnificent proportions, or the dignity and grandeur of its public buildings, Sackville-street must rank amongst the finest thoroughfares in Europe. The graceful monument standing in its centre commemorates England's greatest naval hero. It consists of a Doric column, rising 108 feet above the level of the street, surmounted by a statue of

Lord Nelson, 13 feet in height, the work of a native sculptor, Thomas Kirk, R.H.A. No stranger should fail to ascend Nelson's Pillar, as from its summit, which is securely railed round, a map-like view of the surrounding city and delightful panorama of the neighbouring country may be obtained. To the north, in clear weather, the Carlingford and Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, are distinctly visible; to the east is Dublin Bay; to the south, Killiney and the Wicklow mountains, extending far into the distance; and to the west are the Dublin hills, with their beautiful wooded bases stretching towards the rich plains of Meath and Kildare. The attendant at the base of the column charges sixpence from each person who ascends. Half way between Nelson's Pillar and Carlisle (re-named O'Connell) Bridge stands a marble statue, the monument of the late Sir John Gray, M.P., to whom the Dublin public are indebted for their present plentiful supply of water. The waterworks at Roundwood, twenty-five miles from Dublin, which were constructed at his suggestion, will be noticed in another chapter. Close to O'Connell Bridge is the base of the O'Connell statue. It is expected that this monument will shortly be completed.

THE POST OFFICE.

Close to Nelson's Pillar is the Post Office, a beautiful building of mountain granite, erected in 1818, after designs by the late Francis Johnson.



GENERAL POST OFFICE AND NELSON'S PILLAR.

Its chief feature upon the exterior is a noble portico, formed of six Ionic columns, supporting a pediment surmounted by three well-executed statues,

Hibernia, Mercury, and Fidelity—a very appropriate selection. There are daily two posts for England, morning and evening, at forty-five minutes past six o'clock. Before the days of railroads, it was an interesting sight, as the clock struck seven, p.m., to witness the turn-out of the mail-coaches (eleven in number), for all parts of the kingdom, each with its neat team of horses, its lamps lit, and the guard sounding his horn. But now the mails are despatched at various hours to suit the railways, in a quiet but business-like way.

From the Post Office, we recommend our readers to proceed down Earl-street, at the termination of which he will arrive in front of Tyrone House, now the premises of the Commissioners of National Education, a body established in 1831, and incorporated by charter in 1845, and invested with powers for the education of children of the poorer classes in all parts of the kingdom, and of all religious denominations, on the principle of combined secular and separate religious instruction.

The buildings, which are of chaste and elegant design, comprise the various offices necessary for so great an establishment, apartments for the Model School, and schoolrooms, *etc.*, for the training of young men and women, who, upon passing their examinations, are sent out as teachers to the country. From this centre, over 7,800 provincial schools are ruled and disciplined. The number of pupils on the rolls

of late years has exceeded 999,000. The proper working of so vast an establishment requires the unremitting attention of active and efficient officers; and we find that amongst the Commissioners have been some most distinguished men, amongst others the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin.

There are three secretaries, and six head inspectors; sixty-three district inspectors, whose average number of schools is above a hundred.

The Dublin Model School is open for public inspection on three days in the week. It is interesting to visit the rooms, and witness the examination of the children, who receive not only a good sound English education, but are instructed also in drawing and singing. Strict attention is also paid to the religious teaching of the pupils, according to the tenets of their respective creeds. In the female training establishment the instruction extends to washing, ironing, and getting-up of linen, cottage cookery, &c., and also in the cutting and making-up of wearing apparel. The Board have very generally compiled the books which are in use among the pupils; and some idea may be formed of their excellence from the fact, that not only are they extensively used in Ireland, but likewise in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Colonies, to a considerable extent. If any difficulty be experienced in getting

admission, a reference to the Secretaries will secure both attention and civility.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRO-CATHEDRAL.

Immediately opposite the entrance to the Schools is the chief portico of the Metropolitan Roman Catholic Church, a magnificent structure as an architectural whole, but so closed in and hidden by mean buildings, that its effect is almost entirely lost. The style is Doric, and over the principal pediment are three colossal statues of the Virgin Mary, St. Patrick, and St. Laurence O'Toole.

Upon the interior a noble colonnade divides the church into a nave and side aisles, and at the west end, within a semicircular apse, stands the high altar, composed of white marble, and exhibiting some excellent designs in sculpture—amongst the rest an Agnes Dei, in alto relievo. The roof over the chief altar is enriched with a basso relievo of the Ascension. Upon the whole, this is the finest interior of any Roman Catholic chapel in Dublin, and will well repay a visit. We now return by Earl-street, to Sackville-street.

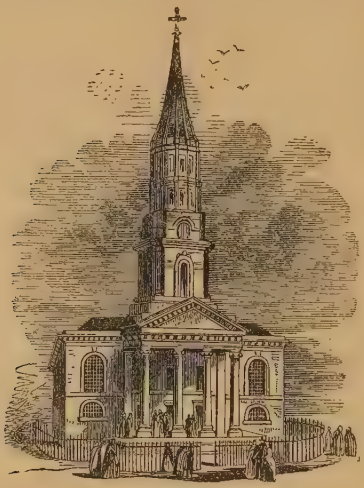
THE ROTUNDA AND LYING-IN HOSPIPAL.

Passing from the Post Office in a northerly direction, the LYING-IN HOSPITAL and ROTUNDA present themselves at the end of the street. The former

institution, now 130 years old, owes its existence to the exertions of one individual, Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, and remains a lasting record of what well-directed zeal in a good cause may accomplish. The first stone of this magnificent building was laid in 1751, and in about six years it was completed, Government having contributed £12,000 towards the subscription which had been opened with the view of founding the charity. There is no fee required upon admission. The Rotunda, as its name implies, is a building circular in form, and it is furnished with several suites of apartments upon its eastern side. Behind it are the grounds of Rutland-square. The houses of the Square, with one exception, are not particularly worthy of notice. On the north side, however, stands the house which was once the town mansion of the Earl of Charlemont, which is now used as the Census and General Registration Office. And close beside it is a Presbyterian Church of noble proportions, erected by the munificence of Alexander Findlater, Esq., M.P., at a cost of about £16,000.

The walk of a few minutes through Gardiner's-row, which joins the right-hand side of the square, will bring the tourist within view of St. George's Church, the most remarkable of all the Dublin edifices of its kind for classic beauty and general elegance of detail. It measures 92 feet by 84 in

depth, and the spire ascends 200 feet above the level of the pavement. Upon the pediment which surmounts the western entrance is an inscription in Greek signifying, "Glory to God in the highest." The architectural style of the Church is Ionic, and



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

it was erected at the enormous cost of £90,000, not including the expense of its melodious peal of bells, which were presented by the architect, Mr. Francis Johnston, who may be styled the Sir Christopher Wren of Dublin. The value of the bells has been estimated at £1,300.

Returning to Denmark-street, and advancing in a direct line by Gardiner's-place, we soon arrive at Mountjoy-square, which, with its neighbouring streets is chiefly inhabited by wealthy professional men, or by gentlemen possessed of landed property. This, with one exception, is the most modern of all the squares in Dublin. In 1798 the site was waste land, and served as a place of rendezvous for the disaffected on more than one occasion. Passing onward through Gardiner-street, we soon arrive in front of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, one of the most beautiful and classic edifices of its kind in Ireland. The plan of the Church is a Latin cross. The chief feature in the exterior is a noble portico fifty feet high, of the Ionic order, and constructed entirely of Irish granite. Upon the interior several minor or confessional chapels, of great architectural beauty, branch off from the body of the church. Proceeding now to the Circular-road, which forms almost a direct continuation of Gardiner-street, we pass to the right the Mountjoy Convict Prison, one of the most complete structures of its class in the British Empire. It was was erected by Government to do away with the necessity of hulks, and is conducted upon the principle of the great English establishments of a similar description. The convicts are classified according to their ages and crimes, the separate system being

strictly enforced. Pursuing our route along the Circular-road, we reach the Grand Canal and Blacquiere-bridge. We recommend a pause for a few moments on this spot, from which an admirable view of the city and immediate suburbs is obtained. If time admits, Phibsborough Chapel and Nunnery, which are a short distance further on, might be visited. Turning down by the canal bank, we soon reach the

BROADSTONE,

and the extensive and well-arranged Terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway, whence a good view may be obtained of

THE KING'S INNS,

a building possessed of very considerable claims to architectural excellence. The situation, however, is, with some reason, said to be most ill-chosen, both for the purposes of business and for the proper display of its chaste and elegant proportions. The front represents a centre and two wings, the whole surmounted by an octangular cupola. In the centre is a lofty archway, which forms a passage through the whole range of the buildings into Henrietta-street. In the wings, which are surmounted by pediments, are well-designed doorways, ornamented on either side with colossal caryatides, those on the

southern wing representing Security and Law; the former holding a key, the latter a scroll. The figures on the northern wing are, Plenty, with a cornucopiæ; and a Bacchante, with a vase and grapes. The dining-hall, in the northern wing, is a magnificent apartment, eighty-one feet in length, by forty-two in breadth, ornamented with portraits of Lord Chancellor Manners, Lord Avonmore, and other distinguished gentlemen of the long robe.

Henrietta-street lies immediately to the south of the King's Inns. Its principal attraction is a handsome building, erected at the cost of £20,000, to contain the Library formerly deposited in the southern wing of the older structure. The hall, and a finely painted window upon the first landing, are well worth attention. The Library contains a very large collection of books, chiefly relating to law; but it is comparatively seldom used, except by members of the legal profession, owing to its out-of-the-way position. It is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. each day.

A walk of a few minutes through Bolton-street brings us in front of what was once the Linen Hall. Here, in former times, an immense business was carried on. But the merchants are gone, and the sounds of industry have given place to the clank of arms, the place having been converted into an infantry barrack during the agitation of 1848.

The visitors who have accompanied us through Sackville-street, and the more aristocratic thoroughfares upon the northern side, will find in this portion of the city an unfavourable contrast. Nevertheless, they should proceed through North King-street to Green-street, where once was situated NEWGATE, the old City Prison, in which were confined many of the most remarkable characters compromised in the rebellion of 1798, to many of whom it was their last home. From thence, through Beresford-street and Mary's-lane, to ST. MICHAN'S Church, the vaults beneath which, owing, it is supposed, to some chemical peculiarity in the surrounding soil, have the remarkable property of resisting for many years decomposition in the bodies therein deposited. An oak forest grew here in days gone by, and some of the timber taken from hence in the reign of King John is said to form now a part of the roof of Westminster Hall. From hence, through Church-street, the tourist passes the ancient Cattle Market of Smithfield, now superseded by a new and commodious one, opened in Manor-street. He next goes through Queen-street to Blackhall-street, formerly Oxmantown Green, facing which is the School, founded by Charles II. in 1670, for the maintenance and education of the sons of Freemen of the City of Dublin, commonly called the Blue-coat School or King's Hospital. It maintains more than 100 boys, and its

income is £3,800. It is an interesting institution, and deserves a visit. A lane adjoining it runs into Barrack-street, which will bring us to the

ROYAL BARRACKS,

where accommodation is provided for two regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry.

The buildings, which are arranged in squares, are well suited to the requirements of the military. The position is elevated, and in front is an esplanade for the exercise of the men, ornamented with some trophies from Sebastopol. Almost immediately behind the barracks is Arbour Hill, the great Military Hospital for the eastern portion of Ireland; there is also the Military Prison. The view from the esplanade is one of the finest in Dublin.

Immediately opposite to the Royal Barracks are the extensive stores belonging to the firm of brewers known as Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co. All day long on the Victoria Wharf, adjoining the stores, a large number of men may be seen employed in loading the steam barges with casks of the famous Dublin Stout, or Double X Porter.

A beautiful metal structure, called the King's Bridge, spans the Liffey a little to the westward. Shortly after the visit of George IV. to our shores in 1821, it was agreed that the auspicous event should be commemorated by a public monument; a sub-

scription was set on foot, and a committee formed to carry out the views of the subscribers. The King's Bridge is the result of their labours. From this point the eye may rest upon many a fine, imposing, and venerable building. Returning to the city, we now pass along the quays, and immediately find ourselves beside

VICTORIA BRIDGE,

an elegant iron structure, built within the last few years to replace the famous Bloody Bridge. The original structure was built of wood in 1670. The name is derived from an affray which took place the following year, arising from the riotous conduct of a body of apprentices who assembled here for the purpose of breaking down the bridge. The military, however, were called out, and about twenty of the rioters were seized and committed for trial. In an attempted rescue made by their fellows, four were killed, and hence the name of "Bloody."

The next bridge but one (the Whitworth) occupies the site of the first, and for many centuries the only, bridge of Dublin. Few strangers can fail to remark the beauty of the Dublin quays, which are nearly three miles long. The Liffey, for its whole course through the city, is not hidden, like the Thames, by houses and wharfs. It is visible all through, and you may travel on either bank by a broad, well-

paved road passing immediately between the houses and the river. The bridges, of which there are nine within the municipal boundary, are generally remarkable for their architectural elegance. From several points two or three may be seen at one view, and at night, with a full tide, the reflection of the lighted shop windows, and of the innumerable lamps along the quays and upon the bridges, has a very pleasing effect.

Not far from Whitworth Bridge, we see upon Arran-quay, at the north side of the river, the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Paul, one of the most elegant structures of its class in Dublin. Its front, which faces the river, consists of a portico in granite, with four massive columns and an entablature in the Ionic order, the whole surmounted by a tower and cupola. This is the principal Chapel for the Roman Catholic soldiers, who attend Divine Service from the neighbouring barracks. Their appearance between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday is very animated. A little further to the east a fine view is obtained of one of the principal architectural ornaments to our city, namely, the Courts of Law, commonly called

THE FOUR COURTS.

Prior to 1695, the Irish Courts of Law were separate and ambulatory. They were sometimes holden

at Carlow, at Drogheda, or in the Castle of Dublin. Subsequently they were removed to Christ-church-lane. The present stately edifice was begun by Mr. Cooley in 1776, upon a site which had been occupied by a Dominican monastery, called Saint Saviour's. The architect dying when he had not completed more than the western wing, the work was handed over to Mr. James Gandon, by whom it was finished in 1800, at the cost of £200,000. The whole of the buildings form an oblong rectangle of 440 feet in front by 170 deep. The principal features are, a centre containing the Four Courts, the Chancery, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas Divisions of the High Court of Justice; and two wings, in which are contained the various offices of the Courts. Over the centre, a beautiful Corinthian portico, stands a statue of Moses, supported on either side by Justice and Mercy; on the corners are the statues of Wisdom and Authority. "To have a clear conception," writes Walsh, "of the disposition of the various apartments of the inside, as they are arranged round the circular hall, it is necessary first to conceive the plan well, which may be distinctly delineated in the imagination by figuring a circle of sixty-four feet diameter, inscribed in the centre of a square of 140 feet, with the Four Courts radiating from the circle to the angles of the square."

The columns round the hall are of the Corinthian

order, twenty-five feet high, fluted the upper two-thirds of the shaft, and stand upon a sub-plinth that contains the steps of ascent into the Courts and avenues. The entablature is continued around unbroken, above which is an attic pedestal having in the dado eight sunk panels. In the panels over the entrances to the Courts are historical pieces in bas-relief, representing four great events in British history:—1st. William the Conqueror establishing Courts, of Justice, &c. 2nd. King John signing Magna Charta before the Barons. 3rd. Henry II. on landing in Ireland receiving the Irish Chieftains. 4th. James I. abolishing the Brehon Laws, &c.

A circular lantern, having twelve windows, and terminating in an hemispherical dome, rises with great effect over the circular hall. Upon the exterior of the lantern are twenty-four Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature. Between the windows in the dome are eight colossal statutes in alto-relievo, standing on consoles, emblematic of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Prudence, Law, Mercy, Eloquence, and Punishment. There are also medallions of eight eminent ancient lawgivers, viz., Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Mancho-Capac, and Ollamh Fodhla.

The interior of the hall is ornamented by marble statues of Lord Plunket (Chancellor), Sir Michael

O'Loghlen (Master of the Rolls), Chief Baron Joy, and Chief Justice Whiteside.

Behind the front building are the Vice-Chancellor's Court, the Courts of Probate, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy, and the Courts and Offices of the Landed Estates Court Judges. Here more conquests have been made in the course of a month, with the expenditure of a few drops of ink, than two centuries ago could have been accomplished by an army in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war, and the expenditure of hundreds of lives.

During term time the scene within the hall, which is open to the public as well as to the barristers, is at once animated and striking:—Grave-looking lawyers, and sometimes graver-looking clients, in close council with their attorneys, waiting for the moment when their case shall be called on; briefless barristers endeavouring to look as busy as possible; a crowd of witnesses and idlers sprinkled here and there; clients hunting for their attorneys, and attorneys hunting for their clients; groups of all sorts talking on all manner of subjects, from the affairs of State to the state of the weather.

Here some of the brightest ornaments of the bar have for years sauntered and lounged, unnoticed and unknown, waiting still patiently for that "tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Here, in the "good old times," were

often arranged those little necessary preliminaries to insure a peaceable fight in the Fifteen Acres. Time was, when in Dublin at least, a barrister should be ready at a moment's notice to fight for his client with other weapons than such as at present the law recognises. It was often a case of adjournment from the court to the Phœnix Park, where in those days gentlemen were allowed to shoot each other with almost perfect impunity. Beyond the Hall and the Courts, which are uniform in appearance, there is little else in the building which would interest the reader.

We now pass from Richmond to Grattan (formerly Essex) Bridge—a structure said to have been originally erected upon the exact model of Westminster Bridge, and certainly a very beautiful specimen of pontal architecture. The roadway is perfectly level, and is supported on five arches. It was first named after Arthur Earl of Essex, who was Lord Lieutenant here in 1676. The bridge has been twice restored, first in 1755 and again in 1874.

The tourist, from the centre of Grattan Bridge, may have two very fine views, the one up, and the other down the stream. At night, before the shops have been closed, the scene is remarkable and interesting.

We are now in the ancient neighbourhood of one of the finest abbeys possessed by mediæval Dublin,

but of which scarcely a vestige remains. It has given name to Mary's Abbey. The curious in such matters will find a crypt remaining in a sawyer's yard, but it is scarcely worth a visit.

Close to Grattan Bridge stands a handsome Gothic structure, one of the finest Presbyterian Churches of Dublin.

We have now almost arrived at the place whence we started; but still, passing down the quays, the Metal Bridge, from the singularity of its construction, claims a passing notice. It was opened in 1816 for foot-passengers only, who pay a toll of one halfpenny. The bridge, exclusive of the end piers, is 140 feet in length, by 12 feet. It is constructed entirely of cast metal, and consists of one arch, forming the segment of an ellipse. The appearance is light and graceful. The cost was about £3,000, for which outlay the proprietors were allowed by the Corporation, whose tenants they are, to levy the toll, which, however, is not enforced after 11 o'clock, P.M.

We next arrive at O'Connell Bridge, better known as Carlisle Bridge, the principal thoroughfare in Dublin, connecting Sackville-street with Westmoreland-street. It is a fine level structure, built upon three arches, and is remarkable from the fact that its width is slightly in excess of its length; it was rebuilt in 1880. From its centre may be seen a set

of city views which are not equalled in Great Britain. To the northward is Sackville-street, with its splendid houses and public buildings; the Post Office, Nelson's Pillar, the Rotundo, and in the distance the spires of St. George's and the Findlater Church. Eastward is the port of Dublin, with its quays and forests of masts, overtopped by the graceful front and cupola of the Custom House. To the south is broad and busy Westmoreland-street, with the marble statue of William Smith O'Brien at the nearer end, and Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland at the further. Westward are the quays and bridges already mentioned, over which, in the distance, loom the ancient towers of Christ's Church, St. Audoen's, and the Synod Hall.

SECOND TOUR.

The Royal Hibernian Academy House—The Mechanics' Institute—Christian Union Buildings—The Union Chapel —The Custom House—Terminus of the Great Northern Railway—The North Wall and Lighthouse.

ONCE again taking our start from Sackville-street, we proceed by Lower Abbey-street to the Royal Hibernian Academy House, erected by the late Francis Johnston, Esq. The Academy was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1823, for the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The President is Sir Thomas Jones. The exterior of the building does not present any remarkable feature : the first story is supported by two Doric columns, placed at each side of a recess, through which is the entrance to the exhibition-rooms. The Exhibition, which is annual, and embraces works in painting, sculpture, and architecture, usually opens in February or March, and seldom closes before the end of May. The rooms, of which three are devoted to the pur-

poses of the Exhibition, are admirably suited to the requirements of the Academy. The Library contains a considerable collection of books, chiefly relating to Art, and in the upper rooms are many valuable pictures. During the early part of the season when tourists mostly visit Dublin, the Exhibition, which generally comprises works from all parts of the Empire, and not unfrequently from the Continent, will be found open, and we would strongly recommend a visit: the charge of admission in the day-time is one shilling. For some weeks prior to its closing, it is open by gaslight in the evenings for the nominal charge of one penny.

Nearly opposite to the Academy is the Presbyterian Church, "Union Chapel," a plain but tastefully designed structure.

A little further down the street, upon the same side as the Academy, the Mechanics' Institute claims a notice. It is a plain, substantial building, with library, reading-room, and a very spacious and commodious theatre, wherein lectures were formerly given upon popular subjects; it is now open as a music-hall. There are also apartments for classes, where persons in the humbler circumstances of life receive instruction in languages, music, and drawing, upon terms almost nominal.

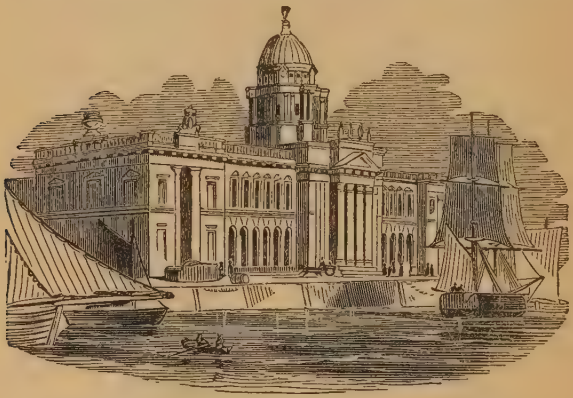
Nearly opposite are the Christian Union Buildings, which occupy the site of the old Metropolitan

Hall. They comprise a club for young men of various Protestant denominations, besides spacious rooms used for the purposes of religious meetings.

We now arrive at the

CUSTOM HOUSE,

without exception the most sumptuous edifice appropriated to such use in the United Kingdom. The building stands on the north side of the River Liffey, to which its magnificent front faces, but the beauty of the building cannot be justly appreciated by the



CUSTOM HOUSE.

visitor who views it from any point at the northern side of the water he should cross by the swivel bridge to the opposite quay, from whence its magnificent

elevation may be seen to the best advantage. Unfortunately, the commerce of the port of Dublin is wholly inadequate to occupy so extensive a building. For many years the greater portion of the space within the walls was unused, and for some time past Government has been appropriating the unoccupied offices to departments for which they were not originally designed. Besides the offices of Excise and Customs, we have here a heterogeneous gathering, comprising amongst others the Poor Law Commissioners, the Board of Works, Stamps, Quit-Rents, and lastly the Commissariat, and the District Army Pay Office. The whole building is insulated, exhibiting four decorated fronts to view, answering almost directly to the four cardinal points of the compass; the form is an oblong quadrangle, 375 feet long, by 205 feet deep. Within are two courts, east and west, divided from each other by the centre pile, which, 131 feet broad, extends the whole depth from north to south. The whole is decorated with columns and ornaments of the Doric order, with some innovations. The principal front, which faces the river, is of Portland stone, and presents a magnificent portico, surmounted by an entablature, the frieze of which is ornamented with ox heads entire; on the attic storey, over the four pillars of the portico, are well executed statues of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury. On the tympanum is an alto-

relievo, representing the friendly union of Britannia and Ireland, who are represented cordially embracing each other, while Neptune, on the right, is driving away in despair. A beautiful arcade runs along the lower story of this front, which is ornamented above by a balustrade and cornice. From the centre of the pile rises a cupola, said to be built on exactly the same plan as those of Greenwich Hospital; a dome twenty-six feet in diameter, crowned by a statue of Hope resting on her anchor, surmounts the whole, at a distance of 113 feet from the ground. The northern front has also a portico of four columns in the centre, but no pediment. Statues representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America are placed over each column. This front has neither the arcades nor recessed columns which add so much to the effect of the southern side. From the main entrance, the passage leads to an octagonal vestibule immediately under the cupola, from which, by a very elegant staircase, we gain access to the Long Room, a truly noble apartment, seventy feet square, decorated down each side by a range of composite columns supporting an arched ceiling, through which the light is admitted by two large circular lanterns, richly ornamented with devices in stucco. Upon the whole, the Custom House may be considered the most highly decorated of all our public buildings. The

cost of its erection and fitting up has been estimated at half a million.

The docks, which extend eastwards from the Custom House, are large and commodious, and exhibit a considerable display of shipping. We recommend our readers to walk round the various basins, which are constructed of mountain granite; They may then leave the docks by one of the gates leading to the North Wall, the point from which all the Dublin steamboats depart for England. At full tide, upon a fine summer's day, the scene is here extremely animated.

Having crossed the last of the three draw-bridges that intersect the quay, we arrive at the Dublin Terminus of the London and North-Western Railway Company. Here the steamers of the Company leave for Holyhead to the number of four daily, and trains run in connection with the Great Northern, Midland Great Western, and Great Southern and Western Railways. The last-named railway has a magnificent terminus of its own a few hundred yards further down the North Wall.

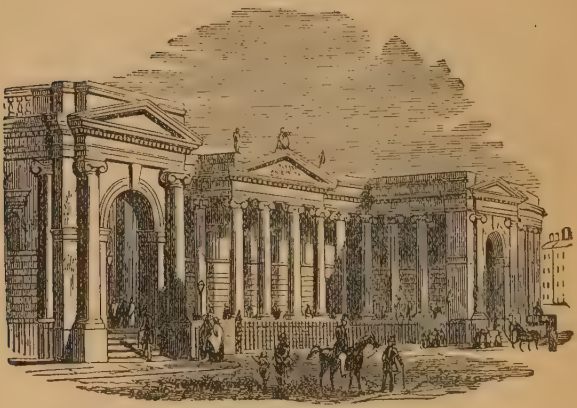
From here may be seen to the north, the churches of St. Laurence O'Toole and St. Barnabas. The former—with a spire—is a Roman Catholic church, and the latter—with a square tower—belongs to the Church of Ireland or Protestant Episcopalian Communion.

A walk as far as the Lighthouse at the termination of the Wall may be found interesting, as the Port of Dublin has of late years been very largely extended in this quarter. Turning to the left from the Lighthouse, and passing along the East Wall, which borders an arm of the Bay, towards the great embankment of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, the visitor may obtain several delightful views of the far-famed village of Clontarf, as also of Howth Hill. By the North Strand, the Terminus of the Great Northern Railway may be reached; and to the right, near the corner of Amiens-street and Gloucester-street, may be seen Aldborough House, formerly the town mansion of the Earls of that name, subsequently a school, and at present used as a barrack.

The Terminus of the Great Northern Railway is a handsome stone building, in the Italian style of architecture, the main structure extending in front 140 feet. It consists of a centre and two wings, terminating in two campaniles. Over the centre rises a tower or large campanile, ninety feet in height, containing an observatory, and a bell which is used for the purpose of giving signals. An auxiliary building of somewhat similar style, but built of red brick, has been added recently. The Terminus contains the usual apartments and offices considered necessary for railway business on a large scale.

The tourist who has accompanied us thus far will

now have acquired a very correct knowledge of the northern portion of the city of Dublin. We shall suppose ourselves once more in Sackville-street, on the point of starting for the southern side, a district infinitely more rich in historical associations, as in other respects, than the portion with which he has become acquainted.



THE BANK OF IRELAND.

THIRD TOUR.

Westmoreland-street—The Bank of Ireland—College-street—Statues of William III., Moore, Grattan, Goldsmith, and Burke—Trinity College—Dublin Castle—The City Hall—Christ Church Cathedral—Strongbow's Monument—St. Patrick's Cathedral—Stephen's Green—Aungier-street—Moore's Birth-place—The Royal College of Surgeons—The Royal College of Science—The Exhibition Palace—Alexandra College.

WESTMORELAND-STREET is one of the handsomest thoroughfares in Dublin. It extends from Carlisle Bridge to the Bank and College, which edifices, from Carlisle Bridge, form a most picturesque and inte-

resting group. The Bank has long been considered as the architectural gem of Dublin; some writers have even described it as unsurpassed by any secular building in Europe. The building, we read, was commenced in the year 1729, during the administration of John Lord Carteret. Strange to say, the name of the architect of so important an edifice, the Parliament House of a nation, has not been preserved. He is said to have died while the plans, signed with fictitious names, were under consideration. Nothing can surpass, in simplicity and dignity, the magnificent front of this once aristocratic building as seen from College-green or Grafton-street. "It derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of fine art, and is one of the few instances of form only expressing true symmetry." Of its external appearance, our illustration will convey a very correct idea. Upon the passing of the Act of Legislative Union between this country and Great Britain in 1800, there was no further occasion for an Irish Parliament House, and the whole of this splendid structure, which had cost £95,000, was sold to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland for £40,000 and an annual rent of £240. In the principal front, facing College-green, is a large quadrangular recess, which forms a kind of court-yard, round the sides of which passes a magnificent colonnade, in the Ionic style, supporting an entablature and cornice, sur-

mounted by an attic. The tympanum of the principal portico contains the royal arms, over which is a grand colossal statue of Hibernia, supported by Fidelity and Commerce. Circular screen walls, the full height of the building, enriched with a rustic basement, and with niches placed at intervals between two columns, and surmounted by an entablature and cornice, connect the centre with the eastern and western fronts. The former of these, in Westmoreland-street, consists of a Corinthian portico of six columns, with tympanum, and statues of Fortitude, supported by Justice and Liberty. Opposite to this has been placed the statue of Moore, Ireland's sweet lyric poet, and further down, the Memorial Fountain to the late eminent surgeon, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart. The western front is a portico of four Ionic columns, with pediment. The interior of the building has been so changed from time to time, to suit the purposes of the bank, that little of its original character remains. The only unaltered portion is the late House of Lords, a magnificent apartment, ornamented with tapestry representing the siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne. The statue of George III. occupies a semicircular recess, where formerly stood the throne. An introduction from one of the directors or any of the leading officials will enable a stranger to witness the printing of the bank notes, a very interesting process. The late

House of Commons is the present cash office. A perfect model of the Bank occupies a separate room, and is worth examining.

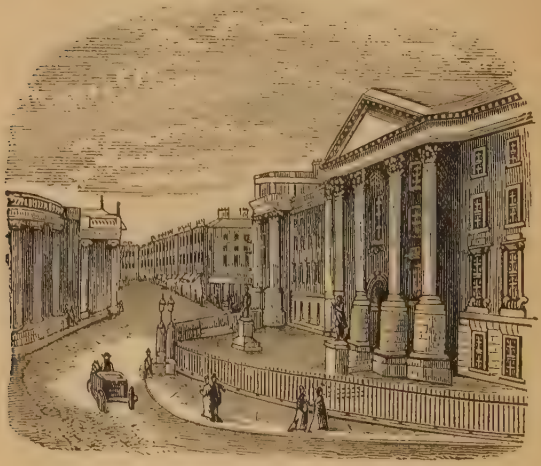
Nearly opposite to the Bank, in College Green, is an equestrian statue of King William III., erected by the citizens of Dublin, shortly after the battle of the Boyne. Formerly it was the custom for the admirers of the King to assemble round this statue on the anniversary of his great triumph, for the purpose of expressing their loyalty and devotion to Protestant interests, by firing of cannon and other demonstrations. This custom, however, had long been given up, and no one seemed to be thinking much either of King William or his statue, until one morning all Dublin was startled with the intelligence of the poor King having been blown up by gunpowder. It was quite true—nothing remained by the horse but the King's legs; the body was sent to the distance of a dozen yards or so, and was at length removed to the watch-house.

A fine bronze statue of Henry Grattan, by Foley, faces the main entrance of

TRINITY COLLEGE.

a building, upon the whole, not unworthy a position in the proudest capital of Europe. In the front on one side is a very beautiful and life-like statue erected to Oliver Goldsmith, and in a corresponding

position upon the other side, a statue to the memory of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, these two distinguished Irishmen having matriculated in Trinity College.



TRINITY COLLEGE.

The site was originally occupied by the monastery of All Hallows, an Augustinian house. At the dissolution of monasteries, the mayor and citizens of Dublin appeared to have become possessed of the ground, which they granted to Adam Loftus, at that time Archbishop of Dublin. This prelate having

produced a royal charter and mortmain licence from Queen Elizabeth, the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, was founded on the 3rd of March, 1591. At first, the body consisted only of a Provost and three Fellows, but from time to time, as its foundation increased, Fellows and Professors became more numerous. There are at present seven Senior, twenty-six Junior Fellows, and seventy Scholars on the foundation, besides Non-Foundation Scholars and Lecturers, Professors of Divinity, Medicine, Law, Engineering, History, Mathematics, and Ancient and Modern Languages. There are thirty Sizars, and about 1,200 other students. The principal building, of which we have given an illustration, is four stories high, and measures in length 300 and in depth 600 feet. The other features of the College are the Chapel, the Examination Hall, the Library, the Dining Hall, the Museums, the New Buildings for Lectures, a most elegant structure, designed with consummate taste, in which the different Irish marbles are to be seen in their adaptations to building, the Anatomy House, a Printing House; and in the centre space stands a noble Campanile, erected by the late Primate, the Most Rev. Lord John G. Beresford, at a cost of £10,000. Passing through the main entrance, the floor of which displays the oldest example of wooden pavement to be found in our city, we reach a magnificent square, 560 feet in

length, by 250. On the north side is the chapel, a handsome building, to the gallery of which the public are admitted to Divine Service, which commences on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The service is choral, and being extremely well performed, is a source of attraction to many. Adjoining the Chapel is the Dining Hall, to which we strongly recommend a visit, as it contains some very fine portraits. Amongst others, those of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George the Third; Cox, Archbishop of Cashel; and Provost Baldwin. There are also portraits of Lord Avonmore, Lord Kilwarden, Henry Grattan, Hussey Burgh, Henry Flood, Chief Justice Downes, Most Rev. Lord J. G. Beresford, Lord Cairns, and Lord Rosse. Opposite to the chapel stands the Examination Hall, in which are life-size portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Dean Swift, Bishop Berkeley, and others, also a handsome marble monument to Provost Baldwin. Close at hand is the Library, a very splendid building, three stories high, of which the lower is a noble arcade, beneath which the students may walk in wet weather. The Library contains a vast collection of books, some of which are of the very highest value, and also a very precious collection of manuscripts, chiefly Irish, which are deposited in a separate fire-proof room. Upon first entering, the visitor is struck with the noble proportions of the apartment, which is decorated with admirably exe-

cuted busts of illustrious men, ancient and modern. The Library, we may add, can be viewed from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 4 p.m., upon application by visitors, who enter at the west door, and are invited to sign their names in a book kept for the purpose. Some of the more valuable manuscripts can only be seen upon an order from the Librarian. The visitor may obtain admission to the Natural History Museum, situated at the further end of the College Park. This building was opened in 1876, having been erected at a cost of £12,000. The Natural History collection was then removed hither from the rooms which it previously occupied over the main entrance. These rooms are now used for examinations. There is in the Natural History Museum a fine collection of stuffed quadrupeds and birds, and a remarkable skeleton of an Irish giant, measuring about eight feet. In the other Museum building, which forms the south side of the new quadrangle, will be found an interesting collection of minerals and other geological specimens; also a magnificent skeleton, almost perfect, of the great deer of Ireland. The corresponding room at the other end of the building contains a collection of engineering models. Adorning the stair-case of the front building are a number of weapons, ornaments, and dress from the South Sea Islands. In the Library is a harp, formerly supposed to have belonged to Brian Boroihme, King of

Munster, but now proved to be of a much later period, probably not older than the fourteenth century. It is, nevertheless, a most interesting relic, and perhaps the oldest of all such instruments of ancient Ireland now remaining. Our fair readers will be gratified by an inspection of some of the original Irish brooches, which have furnished models for the elegant ornaments now so generally used amongst the ladies. Some fine specimens of Ogham writing, a style of character supposed to have been in use in this country long previous to the introduction of Christianity, may be seen in the lower apartment. Upon the whole, the Museums may be looked upon as very interesting depositories for objects relating to many of the sciences, and should be visited by every stranger. The College Park is a fine open space much resorted to by students and others for the purpose of recreation and exercise, cricket being one of their most favourite games.

THE CASTLE.

From Trinity College we proceed by College-green to the Castle, a building once of the very highest importance to the city, but at present a Castle only in name, so great are the changes that this once mighty fortress has from time to time undergone. The original structure is supposed to have been commenced by Meyler Fitzwalter in 1205, but the work was

finally completed by Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1220. Very little, if any, of the original structure now remains, the whole having been almost entirely rebuilt at various times. The Castle is divided by a range of buildings into two courts or yards, the upper and the lower, into the former of which the principal entrance from Castle-street leads. The stern portcullised tower which formerly stood here has given place to a gateway, through which there is a passage for carriages, with two lateral gates for foot passengers. To the right of this is a building of Ionic architecture, surmounted by a tower, called the Bedford Tower, over which rises a cupola, with a ball and vane. Here are apartments for the aides-de-camp and other officials of the Viceregal Court. The state and private apartments of the Lord Lieutenant and suite extend along the southern, and a portion of the eastern side, of the court. The presence chamber, which is placed over the colonnade, contains the throne and canopy, covered with crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold lace and carved work, gilt. The Grand Hall of the Castle, commonly called St. Patrick's Hall, is a stately spacious apartment, highly ornamented, and decorated with paintings, one of which represents St. Patrick converting the Irish to Christianity; another, Henry II. receiving the submission of the Irish chieftains who paid him homage during his occupa-

tion of a portion of Ireland in 1172. The lower court, though larger than the upper, is very inferior in appearance. Its most striking objects are the Castle Chapel, a very beautiful Gothic structure, and the Birmingham, sometimes called the Record, Tower, the only remaining original portion of the fortress. The CHAPEL stands on the site of an old structure, taken down in the year 1808. It is considered, and not without reason, a most exquisite modern specimen of the later Gothic architecture. It consists of a simple choir, without nave or transept. From the northern and southern sides a series of exquisitely proportioned buttresses, terminating in crocketts and pinnacles, divide a range of well-designed windows, ornamented with stained glass. The dripstones and archheads are decorated with a series of decorated heads. Over the eastern doorways are busts of the Virgin, St. Peter, St. Patrick, Brian Boroihme, and Dean Swift. The interior of the chapel displays some of the richest and most beautiful carvings in oak to be found in Great Britain. The panels of the gallery are ornamented with the armorial bearings of the viceroys from an early period. The eastern window, a present from Lord Whitworth, is enriched with subjects admirably executed in stained glass, representing Christ before the judgment-seat, the Evangelists, and figures emblematic of Faith, Hope,

and Charity. Divine service on Sundays commences at half-past eleven.

The buildings of the Lower Castle-yard which remain to be noticed are, the Ordnance Office and the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. Adjoining the former is an armoury, containing 60,000 stand of arms, and a large collection of pikes and other weapons seized or surrendered at various periods, from 1798 to 1848.

We close our account of the Castle with an account of a judicial combat which took place here in 1583, as related by a contemporary writer:—

"Connor Mac Cormac O'Connor appealed Teigh Mac Gilpatrick O'Connor before the Lords Justices, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Wallop and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teigh, the defendant, pleaded that the appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the rebel Cahir O'Connor, and therefore were also rebels, and that he was ready to maintain his plea by combat. The challenge being accepted by the appellant, all things were prepared to try the issue, and time and place appointed. According to precedents drawn from the laws of England in such cases, the weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the defendant, and the next day appointed for the combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Councillors

attended in places set apart for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present; the combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the castle. The court being called, the appellant was led forward from his stool within the lists, stripped to his shirt, and searched by the secretary of state, having no arms but his sword and target; and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices and the court, and then was conducted back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed as to the defendant. Then the pleadings were openly read, and the appellant was demanded, whether he would aver his appeal? which he answering in the affirmative, the defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action, or abide the trial of the same. He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being given by the sound of trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his eye, and thereupon attempted to close the defendant, who, being too strong for him, he pommelled him till he loosened his morion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded." Hooker gives the

victory to the appellant, and yet acquits the defendant, which is a contradiction occasioned by his not attending to the legal terms; and he concludes with an ill-natured remark, "that the combat was managed with such valour and resolution on both sides, that the spectators wished that it had rather fallen on the whole sept of the O'Connors, than on those two gentlemen."

The relieving of the guard at the Castle, on which occasion the band executes a variety of popular airs, has long been a source of attraction to the citizens of Dublin. Such of our readers as are fond of a military spectacle cannot fail to be interested by a visit to the Upper Castle Yard on any fine morning, at eleven o'clock.

By returning now a few paces in the direction of Trinity College, we reach South Great George's-street and the new buildings of the South City Market Company. This handsome edifice is completely insulated, and covers a space one hundred yards square, or one acre and three-quarters in extent. The cost of the building was £65,000, and the site was purchased for a similar sum. The architecture is Gothic, with Flemish ornamentation. The materials are chiefly red Bridgewater brick and terra cotta. The interior market is 240 feet long by 120 feet wide, and 60 feet high. The principal tower

is 105 feet in height. Of the four sides, three are highly ornamental, and similar to one another.

THE CITY HALL (FORMERLY THE ROYAL EXCHANGE).

Immediately adjoining the Castle is the City Hall, a structure of very elegant proportions, and of great beauty of detail, but not now used for the purpose for which it was originally intended. For many years, this, one of the very finest of the public buildings of our city, was scarcely applied to any use at all—the Exchange, for all business purposes, having been removed to the Commercial Buildings. It is now made use of by the Dublin Corporation, who transact the civic business within its walls. The form of this edifice is nearly a square of 100 feet; there are three fronts, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome, rising from the centre of the building. The northern front, consisting of a range of six columns, with their corresponding pilasters and entablature, sustains a noble pediment; in this front a new entrance of Portland stone has been erected, which contrasts very favourably with the old entrance, which was crowned with unsightly railings. Excepting in the want of a pediment, there is little difference between the northern and western fronts. An elegant balustrade, interrupted only by the pediment of the

northern front, and resting upon a very elaborate cornice, runs round the summit.

On entering this edifice, the attention is immediately called to many conspicuous beauties, but, above all, to the general form. Twelve fluted pillars of the Composite order, thirty-two feet high, are circularly disposed in the centre of a square area, covered by a highly enriched entablature; above which is a beautiful cylindrical lantern, about ten feet high, perforated by twelve circular windows, ornamented with festoons of laurel leaves, the whole crowned with a handsome spherical dome, divided into hexagonal compartments, enriched and well-proportioned, and lighted from the centre by a large circular skylight. On each side of the twelve columns which support the dome are impost pilasters, of the Ionic order, rising to upwards of half the height of the columns, the same as those which appear on the outside of the building, and covered with a fluted frieze and enriched cornice. The side-walks of the square are covered with a flat ceiling, the height of the impost pilasters, with enriched soffits from the pilasters in the centre to others opposite them against the wall. Behind four of the columns, answering to the angles of the building, are recesses, with desks and other accommodations for writing, which are not only very convenient, but serve to square the side-walks, in the blank arcades

of which seats are placed. The floor through the whole ambulatory, particularly under the dome, is handsomely inlaid, and the columns, pilasters, arcade, floor, staircases, &c., are all of Portland stone, which produces a very fine effect.

Opposite the northern entrance is a statue, in bronze, of George III., by Van Nost, and another of Thomas Drummond, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, by our distinguished native sculptor, Hogan; there is also a statue of Henry Grattan, by Chantrey; one of the late Dr. Lucas; and a full-length statue of O'Connell, by Hogan. Upon the floor are marked standards of lineal measure.

Passing from the City Hall by Cork-hill and Castle-street—the highest point of the ancient city of Dublin—a paved passage on our left leads us down the Castle steps to Hoey's-court, where the celebrated Dean Swift was born. The houses here are of great antiquity, but that in which the witty ecclesiastic first saw the light is said to be no longer standing. Returning to Castle-street, and keeping to the left, the tourist soon gains a fine view of Christ Church Cathedral, a building rich in historical associations. This is the most ancient portion of Dublin, the site of a fortress erected here by the Northmen in the ninth century, and from which (as is related in our Annals) these foreigners made many a plundering excursion into the country.

During the progress of excavations made for the

purpose of deepening the sewers in Christ-church-place, a very singular collection of antiquities, belonging to the Danish period, and probably to their people, was discovered; they consisted of knives, arrow-heads, pins, combs, carved bones, coins, besides many other articles, the whole of which were collected and saved from destruction by Mr. James Underwood,—a collector of antiquities, to whom our Museums, both public and private, are indebted for many of their most interesting specimens. The great majority of these relics were subsequently purchased by the Royal Irish Academy, and now form a portion of the collection of that learned body.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

situated in the heart of the ancient city, owes its foundation to Sitricus, the son of Aulaffe, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, the Danish Archbishop, about the year 1038. The foundation was for Secular Canons, but, about the year 1163, Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, changed the Secular Canons into Canons Regular of the Order of Arras. The Church was enlarged about the year 1175 by the above-mentioned Archbishop, Richard Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, Robert Fitz Stephens, and Raymond Le Gros, who are recorded to have built the choir, the steeple, and two chapels. The prior was a spiritual peer in Parliament until

the year 1541, when Henry VIII. converted the priory and convent of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity into a deanery and chapter.

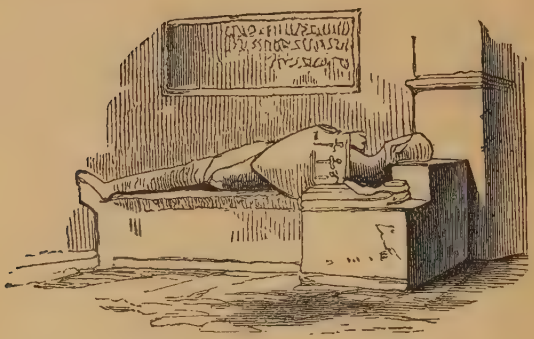
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, PRIOR TO ITS LAST RESTORATION.*

This noble and ancient edifice has been completely restored through the munificence of our fellow-citizen, Henry Roe, Esq., D.L. The cost has been estimated at little short of a quarter of a million of money. The building consists of a nave and choir, with transepts; a massive square tower rising from the intersection. The northern wall of the nave had for many years an inclination outwards, and this peculiarity was reproduced at

* A view of this Cathedral as Restored will be found as Frontispiece Illustration.

considerable trouble and expense in the recent restoration. The chancel screen, an elegant structure of five arches, gave rise to a long controversial discussion in the General Synod, some members of that body warmly advocating its removal upon the ground that it was non-Protestant in its character. A similar objection was made to the east window, which represents the Crucifixion. All the principal windows are of stained glass; their designs are fully explained in a printed paper which is given to the visitor upon entering the Cathedral. A charge of sixpence is imposed on each person who visits the Cathedral, except during the hours of divine service. Most of the monuments have been removed to the crypt; but of those which have been retained upon the higher level, the most ancient and interesting is that of Richard Strongbow. It is situated against the southern wall, and surmounted by a quaint inscription, as follows:—

THIS : AVNCVENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE : CALLED : COMES : STRANGVLENESIS : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND : OGNY : THE : FYRST : AND : PRINCIPAL : INVADER : OF : IRLAND : 1169 : QVI : OBIIT : 1177 : THE : MONVMENT : WAS : BROCKEN : BY : THE : FALL : OF : THE ROFF : AND : BODYE : OF : CHRISTES : CHVRCH : IN : AN : 1562 : AND : SET : UP : AGAYNE : AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF : THE : RICHT : HONORABLE : S^{R} : HENERI : SYDNEY : KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : OF : WAILES : L : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.



STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT[1]

In immediate connection with the monument of Strongbow is a small tomb, presenting a figure which has been apparently cut in two. There is an old tradition, generally rejected, but which will bear repeating, that this figure represents Strongbow's son, who, as the story goes, was at one blow of a sword cut in two by his father, for having ingloriously fled from battle.

The monument of Eva, the wife of Strongbow, is to be found in St. Laurence O'Toole's chapel, a small chamber opening off the south transept. At the opposite side of same transept is an elaborately sculptured monument of Lord Kildare (1743).

There are numerous monuments in the crypt; amongst others, one to Nathaniel Sneyd, an opulent

merchant of Dublin, who, in the year 1833, was shot by the hand of a maniac, in Westmoreland-street; one to Lieutenant John Crauford Smith, of the Bombay artillery; one to Samuel Auchmuty; and one, with a Latin inscription by Bishop Berkeley, to Thomas Prior. A beautiful monument, crowned by a figure in white marble, representing an orphan girl in tears, was erected by the citizens of Dublin to Thomas Abbott, one of the truest philanthropists of the day. There are also monuments of Lord Chancellor Bowes, Dr. Ellis, and Lord Lifford.

MONUMENT TO THOS. PRIOR.

The choir, which is elaborately adorned and furnished, presents many features of architectural interest; a magnificent organ occupies a large portion of the North transept. Near the East window may be seen some of the old tiles, which were discovered during the Restoration. The whole Cathedral is now paved with flooring of similar character. The bells in the tower, thirteen in number, weigh ten tons, and play tunes automatically

once every four hours. There are, at present, twenty-eight tunes in all, which are so arranged, that, although secular airs occur upon some week-days, sacred melodies alone are played on Sundays.

There is a full Cathedral choral service in this church on Sundays, at 11¼ and 4 o'clock. The choir comprises some of the best vocalists in Dublin. Choral services are performed daily at 11 and 3.

Connected with the Cathedral by a handsome Gothic bridge, which crosses St. Michael's Hill, is the Synod Hall, presented to the Church of Ireland by Mr. Roe, the restorer of the Cathedral. During the Session of the General Synod in

BOWES' MONUMENT.

LORD LIFFORD'S MONUMENT.

April or May, visitors are admitted to the Strangers' Gallery, upon an order from a Member of the Synod. The Hall is similarly used by minor Synods in the autumn. Anyone desirous of viewing the building can obtain access thereto, upon application at the door facing the Cathedral.

A walk of a very few minutes, by Bride-street, will bring the tourist to Patrick's Close, a portion of Dublin which would be seldom visited but for the Cathedral—a source of attraction to many, and which will amply repay a visit from the lover of the picturesque, the architectural antiquary, or the mere sight-seeker.

The Cathedral, which was in 1865 completely restored through the munificence of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., is said to have been originally founded by St. Patrick; but the present building dates from about the year 1190, when John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, demolished the older church.

The whole of the building, with the exception of the tower, built in 1364, displays the architectural peculiarities of the close of the twelfth century. It thus possesses the rare merit of being in one uniform style—a circumstance which adds greatly to the beauty of that portion of the interior which has of late been so admirably restored. The whole of the edifice is 300 feet long by 80 in breadth; of which

space the nave occupies 130 feet, the choir 90, and St. Mary's Chapel (or Chapter House), 55. The transept measures 157 feet in length. The nave is separated from the side aisles by ranges of first-pointed arches, of plain but elegant design. The summit of the spire is 221 feet from the ground.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL BEFORE RESTORATION.

The banners of the Knights of St. Patrick hang at a considerable elevation over the arches of the choir, and have a pleasing effect. The organ, which was built simultaneously with the restoration, contains 2,750 pipes.

By the munificence of the late Dean, the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Pakenham, D.D., aided by

the subscriptions of a few patriotic individuals, the choir was most successfully restored, and since that time, the late Sir Benjamin Guinness completely

PRESENT VIEW OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL FROM GUINNESS STREET.

restored the remainder of the Cathedral, rendering it one of the most chaste and elegant examples to be found in the kingdom, of that glorious period of

pointed architecture, the close of the twelfth century. The unsightly excrescences of galleries and pews, by which the light and elegant arches leading to the side aisles had been filled up, were removed, and the floor has been lowered to the ancient level. It would be out of place here to enter into a very minute description of the details of this very elegant structure; suffice it to say, that the capitals and other ornamental portions of the work will bear comparison with the finest examples in England or upon the Continent. The total cost of this restoration amounted to about £150,000.

There are in the Cathedral magnificent windows of rich stained glass. That which will strike the visitor most, is the East window in St. Mary's Chapel (Hon. Dean Pakenham). The North transept is adorned with a window in memory of the men of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment who fell at Sebastopol. In the South aisle are handsome windows in honour of Sir James Stevenson, and the composer, Balfe.

Amongst the many monuments to be seen in the Cathedral, the most interesting are two plain marble slabs, placed over the entrance to the robing-room; the one marking the last resting-place of the celebrated Dean Swift, the other that of Mrs. Hester Johnston, better known as Stella. At the side of Swift's monument is his bust by Cunningham, which is considered a good likeness. "It is," writes Walsh,

"a gift of J. J. Faulkner, Esq., nephew and successor to Alderman John Faulkner, Swift's bookseller, and the original publisher of most of his works." Our readers will be interested by a small tablet in white marble, placed in the side aisle of the southern transept, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Alexander M'Gee, servant to Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's. His grateful master caused this monument to be erected in memory of his discretion, fidelity, and diligence, in that humble station. Obiit Mar. 24, 1721, ætat. 29."

The handsome stone pulpit was specially erected in 1864, by the munificent restorer of the Cathedral, in memory of the late Dean Pakenham. In the North transept, is a marble figure in a recumbent posture, and representing the late Archbishop Whately clad in his episcopal robes.

The monument of Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, is situated near the southern entrance. The Bishop is represented in his full pontifical habit, with his pastoral staff in his hand, surmounted by a crucifix. This is believed to be the oldest monument in the place. In the south choir aisle are three very perfect brasses, which, though rather late in style, are remarkable as being the only monuments of the kind now remaining in Ireland. The Cathedral originally contained several

more; and a large slab of stone, impressed with the figure of a Bishop, surmounted by a very elaborate canopy, may still be seen, though the brass which filled up the incised lines has been removed. The other monuments, though not numerous, are of considerable interest. An important one is that erected in 1631, in memory of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, at the south-west entrance; as also one to the memory of Captain Boyd, R.N., who was drowned at Kingstown, and a plain slab of black marble in the northern transept, raised over the celebrated Duke Schomberg, who was killed at the Boyne in 1690. During some repairs in the Cathedral, the Duke's skull was some years ago discovered in a good state of preservation. It appears that the bullet by which the Duke was killed entered from behind, passing out on the opposite side of the head. Over Schomberg's monument is suspended by a chain a cannon ball, by which Lord Loftus was killed at the siege of Limerick, in 1691.

A handsome white marble statue of the late Lord Chief Justice Whiteside has lately been added. The monuments of the poets, Lover and Wolfe, are also deserving of mention.

The tower contains ten large bells and a valuable clock, with machinery for striking the hours, and chiming tunes at intervals. Outside the Cathedral, near the south-west porch is a bronze statue of

Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, who is represented in a sitting posture. There is choral service in St. Patrick's Cathedral daily during the summer at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the winter months 10 and 3 o'clock, and on Sundays at 11¼ a m. and 3 p.m.

An admirable descriptive handbook to St. Patrick's Cathedral, written by the Rev. Canon Leeper, D.D., is published by Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104 Grafton-street.

Passing through Peter-street, to the left, we reach the Convent of the Calced Carmelites in Whitefriar-street. On the exterior, the building, though of great size, does not present any striking architectural feature. The interior, however, is very grand, consisting of a great nave, 200 feet in length, by 34 in width. A colossal statue, in oak, of the Virgin, placed near the high altar, may be looked upon as one of the finest mediæval pieces of sculpture in Europe. This wonderful relic of ancient art is said to have belonged originally to St. Mary's Abbey, from which it was removed for the purpose of being burned, shortly after the suppression of monasteries. The person, however, charged with the execution of the sentence, appears to have had some lingering regard for what had been for ages considered a wonderful and sacred image. He is stated to have burned only the back portion of the figure, and to have preserved the front, as it remains, by burying

the trunk face downwards, leaving visible only what appeared to be a large hollowed block of oak, which was long used as a horse-trough.

We now come to Aungier-street, which, though one of the less important thoroughfares of the city, and unpossessed of any public building, with the exception of St. Peter's Church, will long be visited as a locality rendered classic through its connection with the early history of one of the greatest poets of modern times. In No. 12 of this street—a plain, quaint-looking house, having a bust of the Poet in a niche in the front, and now, as at the time of the Poet's birth, used as a grocery establishment—Thomas Moore first saw the light.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF MOORE, NO. 12 AUNGIER-STREET.

From Aungier-street we proceed by York-street, to St. Stephen's-green Park. This handsome enclosure, of rectangular shape, contains about 22 acres of ground, tastefully laid out and ornamented; a picturesque piece of water extends along the north side; it is supplied by an artificial cascade, and well stocked with water-fowl of various kinds. In the centre of the park stands an equestrian statue of George II., close to which are two ornamental fountains. At the north side is a bronze statue of Lord Eglinton, twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This park was thrown open to the public in the year 1880, through the exertions and at the expense of Lord Ardilaun, who, as Sir Arthur Guinness, was three times elected M.P. for the City of Dublin in the Conservative interest. To the right is Harcourt-street, containing the newly-founded (1870) High School of Erasmus Smith, and the Terminus of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway. At the junction of St. Stephen's-green with York-street stands

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

a fine building of mountain granite, two stories in height, and presenting a façade, the pediment of which is decorated with colossal statues, representing Minerva supporting Esculapius and Hygeia. The cost of the building, which was commenced in 1805,

exceeded £35,000. Besides the Board-room, the Examination Hall, and the Library, the building contains three Museums, which are open to the public, and deserve a visit. Amongst the objects of interest preserved here, is an exceedingly well-preserved Peruvian mummy, the first, we believe, ever brought to this country; and a collection of very fine preparations in wax, representing the human body, the gift of the Duke of Northumberland.

Passing round to the east side of St. Stephen's-green, we arrive at a plain but extensive building, the centre of brick, and the wings, which are of later date, of stucco work. This is

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE,

formerly the Museum of Irish Industry, 51 St. Stephen's-green, East. This important and truly national Institution was originally founded by her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of exhibiting and examining all the materials and sources of industry which are to be found in Ireland, and giving a more definite and active industrial tendency to education and opinion.

The buildings of the College consist of the extensive front to St. Stephen's-green, with lateral galleries extending nearly to Ely-place, and connected by Preparation Rooms and Theatre, for educational

purposes, lectures, &c. There are two stories of galleries, the lower devoted to building materials, decorations, metallurgy, minerals, vitreous and ceramic manufactures, &c.; the upper to the manufactures of organic origin, as those from animal and vegetable fibre, and other materials; fisheries; the objects of Natural History belonging to industry, &c. The Palæontological and other collections of the Geological Survey are deposited in this Museum, and are on a very extensive scale.

The College of Science contains also Chemical Laboratories, fitted up in the most complete manner, in which inquiries are carried on, and analyses made, in all questions of public importance to industry. Among the important results of this branch of the College have been the Reports upon the manufacture of sugar from beet, and the manufacture of various products for candles, &c., from distilling peat. Important inquiries have also been made upon materials for porcelain manufacture in Ireland; and Mr. Kerr, of Worcester, has formed busts from the materials so indicated.

Another important branch of this Institution is the construction of Maps representing the nature of the agricultural soils in the several counties of Ireland, and also the distribution of the financial values of the land, represented by coloured maps, based

on Sir R. Griffith's official valuation. These maps afford the most valuable information to parties about purchasing property in Ireland, and may be seen by reference to the Map Office, in the College, where visitors can receive special information.

The main object of this College is, of course, to exhibit materials and products available for manufacture in Ireland; but to render that information more satisfactory, the Irish collections are illustrated and contrasted, where necessary, with similar materials and products of foreign or British origin, and thus one of the most interesting aspects of the Museum arises from the collections being arranged so as to exhibit for each branch of industry the history of its progress, and the scientific theory of its processes. By this means the entire Exposition is rendered truly educational and practical.

The buildings and galleries were designed by Mr. George Papworth, architect, and are considered as among the most perfect specimens of museum architecture. The entrance-hall is fitted up as a Cabinet of Irish Marbles, the exceeding beauty and variety of which will not fail to strike the visitor. This arrangement of marbles is continued by porches, door-cases, and slabs, into the Gallery allocated to ornamental building materials, where the building itself, the doors, windows, pillars, &c., are made to

serve as illustrations and specimens of the industrial collections which the Gallery serves to contain.

The Royal College of Science is now under the superintendence of a Dean of Faculty and a staff of eleven Professors in the various branches of Science. Its object is to supply a complete course of instruction in Science applied to Industrial Arts. There are four Royal Scholarships and nine Royal Exhibitions open to students of this College, which are competed for at the annual examinations.

There is likewise an extensive and valuable Scientific Library attached to the College, to which some very important additions are annually made. The work of arranging and classifying has during the past few years been effected by the untiring energy of the Librarian, Mons. Alphonse Gages, Chev. L.H.

Altogether this Institution is one of the most worthy of attention in Dublin, whether from the interest of its contents, or the important purposes of practical utility for which it has been founded.

THE EXHIBITION PALACE.

At the south-eastern corner of Stephen's-green, in Earlsfort-terrace, on the ground formerly known as the Coburg Gardens, is situated the handsome and extensive structure designed by Alfred G. Jones, Esq., an eminent architect of this city.

The Palace was built in 1865, and its opening was inaugurated by an International Exhibition.

The premises are very extensive, and contain, in addition to a number of minor apartments, one of the largest Concert Halls in the kingdom, capable of seating over 3,000 people; also a smaller Concert Room, with practice rooms, &c., for Musical Societies. Two Galleries for pictures, a Polytechnic Museum with lecture room, and a noble Winter Garden, constructed of iron and glass, 471 feet long, by 84; and in the transept portion, 126 feet wide by 65 feet high. This building was purchased (1874) by Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart. (Lord Ardilaun), and Edward Cecil Guinness, Esq., for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Dublin a suitable place for recreation and amusement.

The surrounding pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out, and of considerable extent.

Facing the Exhibition Palace, in Earlsfort-terrace, is

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE,

Founded in 1866 for the more advanced education of young ladies. The Patroness is H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, and there is a very distinguished body of 27 Professors and Examiners in the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, and Art. The College is governed by a visitor

(His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin) and a council of twenty members, amongst whom are four Bishops, two Judges, and the Provost and Vice-Provost of Trinity College. Three classes of certificates are granted for proficiency in any subject after six terms (two years) have been passed in preliminary study. The Examinations for these certificates are held in June and December. Under the efficient management of the Resident Lady Superintendent, and her predecessor, the late Mrs. Jellicoe, this Institution has been attended with marked success.

FOURTH TOUR.

St. Patrick's Well—Royal Dublin Society—Dargan's Statue—Prince Consort Memorial—Royal Irish Academy—National Gallery and Museum—Duke of Wellington's Birth-place.

We have already visited the northern, western, and southern portions of the city; the south-eastern quarter alone remains to be seen We suppose our reader, as usual, to start from the neighbourhood of Sackville-street; he will proceed by Westmoreland-street and the College to Nassau-street, a very busy, thriving thoroughfare, leading directly from the centre of the city to the more aristocratic districts on the south-eastern side, which correspond to the London West-end. But one side of Nassau-street is occupied by houses; the College Park, which we have already noticed, bounding it to the north, and with the new squares and buildings of the College, presenting a very pleasing view. In Nassau-place (off Nassau-street) is the Dublin branch of the famous mineral water factory belonging to Messrs. Cantrell and Cochrane, of Dublin and Belfast. This thriving and extensive establishment is well worth a visit. Within its walls is situated the celebrated spring known as St. Patrick's Well, the resources of

which are utilized in the manufactures here carried on. Some of the machinery is novel and interesting. Two machines in particular, can fill and cork in one day about 15,000 bottles each; besides twenty other machines, turning out 2,400 each daily. Leinster-street, a continuation of Nassau-street, leads us to Merrion-square, an enclosure, beautifully planted with a variety of ornamental shrubs and trees, and long considered as the Belgravia of Dublin. On the western side of Merrion-square, from which it is separated only by a lawn, stands Leinster House, on one side of which is the National Gallery, with a bronze statue to Wm. Dargan, appropriately placed where the Exhibition of 1851 was erected, and on the other the Museums, two new buildings of noble proportions. A bronze statue of the late Prince Consort occupies the centre of the lawn. Round the base of the monument are four bronze figures representing respectively, Art, Science, Industry, and Agriculture. The whole memorial was designed and erected by Foley, and is said to form one of the most elegant masterpieces of that eminent sculptor. The house was formerly the princely residence of the Duke of Leinster, and is at present occupied by the Science and Art Department and the Royal Dublin Society, for the Improvement of Manufactures, and other Arts and Sciences. The Royal Dublin

Society has been described as possessing the undoubted merit of being the father of all the similar societies now existing in Europe. The foundation dates from 1731, since which time its career of usefulness has never ceased.

About thirty years ago the Royal Dublin Society commenced a course of triennial exhibitions, to which Irish products only were admitted. Their success was very great, and each display surpassed its predecessors both in quality and in the quantity of the fruits of industry brought together. The chief entrance is from Kildare-street, through a finely proportioned gateway, leading to a spacious courtyard immediately opposite the western front of the building. Besides an admirably conducted and extensive Library, the premises contain rooms now occupied as a Government School of Design, where instruction in painting, sculpture, architecture, and other branches of the fine arts, is afforded to the public of both sexes, at a nominal charge. The Arts Schools of the Society, almost from the foundation, had attracted a large number of pupils, many of whom subsequently became eminent. The Government School of Design has been but engrafted upon the older Schools of the Society.

Upon entering the Leinster House from the Kildare-street side, the visitor is immediately struck with the grandeur of the Hall, a spacious and very

lofty apartment, decorated with several fine works of sculpture, the chief of which is a colossal statue in Carrara marble, twelve feet high, of George IV. The work is by Behnes, formerly a pupil of the Society, and finished by the late Constantine Panormo, for many years Master of the School of Modelling and Sculpture. There are, besides, several groups of figures, admirably executed by former pupils of the school: amongst them, Adam and Eve, by Gallagher; Youth crossing the stream, by Foley; Caractacus, and Theseus and Hippodamia, by Panormo. A spacious double staircase leads from the Hall to the Library. The Museum in the new building is a rich depository for objects relating to Geological Science, and likewise in the departments of Ornithology, Entomology, and Conchology; and there are some very rare and interesting specimens of the weapons and the ornaments used by the ancient Irish—amongst the rest, a magnificent brooch of the kind which fashion is now recalling into general use. It is open to the public every day until 5 p.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 10. Among the objects of interest contained in the Museum, one of the most remarkable is a splendid and very perfect skeleton of the fossil giant deer of Ireland; there is also a fine collection of Etruscan vases and models of various descriptions.

The Society have built and opened in the neighbourhood of Ball's Bridge, in the Pembroke Township, a spacious and handsome building, devoted to agricultural exhibitions, cattle shows, etc.

The National Gallery, which contains a fine collection of paintings, is open to the public *free* on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday at a small charge. The Library, which is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. upon the introduction of a member, contains a most extensive and valuable collection of works, both British and Foreign.

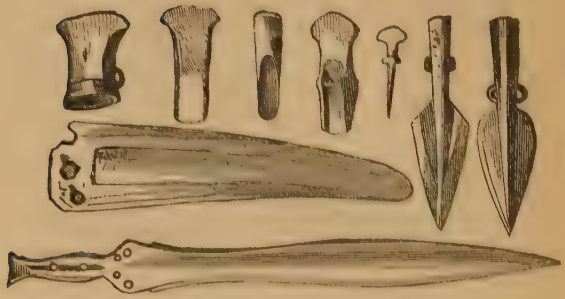
In Upper Merrion-street, close to the National Gallery and the Museum, is situated Mornington House (No. 24), in which the great Duke of Wellington was born. The house is now used as the public offices of the Commissioners of the Disestablished Church.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

In this National Institution, situate in Dawson-street, near the Mansion House, the student in Archæology will find a rich field for inquiry in the unqualled collection of Celtic antiquities deposited in a hall devoted expressly to their display. Here, in contrast with the wonders of modern civilization, may be seen the weapons, personal ornaments, and implements of a people who inhabited these

FLINT ARROW-HEADS, A STONE HAMMER, AND A STONE AXE.

islands long before the dawn of Christianity—the stone axes and weapons of flint, the necklaces and ornaments of shell and bone, of a people in the earliest stage of civilization. The astonishing display of weapons and other articles in bronze, of a pre-historic period, comprised in the collection exhibited by the Royal Irish Academy, will afford matter for the most interesting consideration of all who would study the progress of manufactures in the British Isles. Of a later period, the exquisitely wrought shrines and croziers of the early Irish Church afford evidence of the great skill attained by the Irish in more of the arts than one, during a period too generally looked upon as unenlightened and barbarous in the extreme. Attached to the principal room of the Museum is a smaller fire-proof apartment, known as the Strong Room, in which are deposited some of



BRONZE SWORD, DAGGER, CELTS, AND SPEAR-HEADS.

the most valuable relics. Here may be seen a bell, supposed to have belonged to St. Patrick; also its cover or shrine, an interesting specimen of the goldsmith's art, as understood in the eleventh century. The bell and its shrine cost the Academy £500. Here is also the far-famed Tara brooch, besides other minor ornaments of similar shape. The Ardagh chalice, with its remarkable inscription, is another very valuable relic; and a copy of the Gospels, said to have belonged to St. Patrick in the fifth century, cannot fail to excite interest. The cross of Cong, the gem of the Academy collection, a work now in its eighth century of existence, would alone be sufficient to prove the high position held by Irish artificers in the arts of design and metal-

lurgy previous to the arrival in Ireland of the Anglo-Norman adventurers, who seem to have heralded a period of gradual decay in all the arts, except, perhaps, music, for which our countrymen had been pre-eminently distinguished. This sumptuous relic, as inscriptions in Irish, and Latin in the Irish character, extending round its sides, testify, was made at Cong by native workmen in the early part of the twelfth century, and in the reign of Turlogh, father of Roderick O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland. It is supposed to contain a portion of the true cross, sent as a present to the Monarch Turlogh by Pope Pascal II. There is also in the Strong Room a splendid collection of ancient gold ornaments and Irish manuscripts. A descriptive catalogue of the treasures contained in the museum has been compiled by Sir William Wilde, who brought to bear upon it all the resources of a mind richly stored not only with the archæological lore of Ireland, but also of the other northern nations of Europe. The specimens may be classed into three divisions, referring to the periods when it has been supposed the articles were used : viz., the Stone Age, embracing articles of flint and bone, and which are supposed to have been manufactured by a people who had no knowledge of metal ;—the Bronze Age, including the great majority of the articles exhibited, the leaf-shaped swords, the spear-heads, celts, &c., &c. ;—and lastly,

the Age of Iron, which commenced when bronze had ceased to be generally used, and which may be considered to extend down to the twelfth century. The museum is chiefly maintained by an annual grant of £300, of which sum £100 is devoted to the purchase of Treasure Trove. Visitors are admitted free daily, without introduction, from 10 to 5, and on the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 to 9. A convenient hand-book to the museum may be obtained therein, price two pence. Sir William Wilde's catalogue is also kept there, and may be referred to by the visitor.

The readers who shall have accompanied us thus far will have seen nearly all that is generally worthy of notice in our fair city. That we have not included in our tours some of the great public hospitals for which Dublin has long been famous, need not excite surprise; we have written for tourists, and would not wish to bring our readers, to whom time may be valuable, from the routes we had selected as likely to afford the greatest amount of information. It will perhaps be sufficient to say that Dublin is as well supplied with institutions for the relief of the sick poor as any city in Great Britain; and we have only to regret that of late years the grants which some of these important establishments have long enjoyed have been menaced by the advocates of centralization.

THE COUNTRY AND SUBURBS.

EXCURSION THE FIRST.

The Phœnix Park—Terminus of Great Southern and Western Railway—Royal Hospital at Kilmainham—Bully's Acre—Royal Military Infirmary—The Wellington Testimonial—The People's Garden—Zoological Gardens—The Viceregal Lodge—Phœnix Column—The Fifteen Acres—The Magazine—Hibernian Soldiers' School—Mountjoy Barrack—Strawberry Beds—Chapelizod.

THERE are few cities in the British Islands the environs of which display scenes so varied, so picturesque, and, we may add, so historically interesting as the neighbourhood of Dublin can present. A journey of a little more than an hour, or, it may be, of even half that time, suffices to lead from the dust and noise of the city to scenery of almost every class, from the wild heights and solitudes of Howth to the rich pastoral valleys of the Liffey and Boyne; from the baronial demesnes of Malahide and Howth, with their woods and deer, their broad rich meadows and lowing herds, to the time-hallowed monuments which, though now in ruin, still proudly attest the religious zeal and munificence of our ancestors.

The Phœnix Park, situated to the north-western side of Dublin, is a splendid enclosure, diversified by hill and hollow, and tastefully planted with shrubs and forest trees. To view the Park and the interesting scenery of the valley of the Liffey will occupy almost an entire day. We recommend the tourist to engage a car by the day, which he may do, upon agreement with the driver, for fifteen or twenty shillings. For this excursion, and also for number four, the tourist will do well to bring his luncheon with him. By a judicious economy of time some of the principal sights enumerated in the fourth excursion might be visited, in conjunction with those referred to in the present chapter. Lucan, Leixlip, and the Salmon Leap, if visited after the Strawberry Beds, will not add more than about eight or nine miles to the drive. In commencing this his first suburban trip, the tourist should proceed to the King's Bridge, noticed in a former chapter, when he will have an opportunity of viewing the magnificent Terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway. He should proceed thence to the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, an establishment founded in 1679, by Charles II., as his Royal Letter states, for "such aged and maimed officers and soldiers as shall at any time be dismissed out of our army as unserviceable men, and for making provision for their future maintenance, conceiving it unreasonable

that such persons who have faithfully served in our army, whilst their health and strength continued, should, when by age, wounds, or other infirmities, they are disabled from serving us any longer, be discharged without any care to be taken for their subsistence." The buildings of the Hospital occupy the site of the Abbey of Kilmaignend, a place of very considerable note in the early ecclesiastical history of Ireland, and to which reference is often made in the Annals of the Four Masters. About the year 1174, the famous Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, appears to have re-founded the Abbey for Knights Templars, and Kilmainham was in Ireland the chief seat of that order till its dissolution in 1312, when their possessions were conferred upon the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem.

At the dissolution of monasteries, Sir John Rawson, the then Prior, with the formal consent of the Chapter, surrendered to the King the Abbey church and all their possessions, for which he was rewarded with a peerage, and a pension of 500 marks out of the estate of the hospital. This, however, was not the last Prior. In 1557, Sir Oswald Mussingbeard was made Prior by Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, who restored to him the former possessions of the house. The grant, however, which was confirmed by Queen Mary, was not long enjoyed ; for, upon the accession of Elizabeth, the last Prior of Kilmainham

withdrew from the kingdom, and the lands and possessions of the Abbey became annexed to the Crown. In 1680, the chapel and some offices of the ancient Priory still remained, and their site was fixed upon by the committee for the erection of the present Hospital as the most eligible which the neighbourhood of Dublin afforded. The expense of the building, which is after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, was "defrayed by the deduction of sixpence in the pound cut off the pay of all officers and soldiers, and other persons on the military list of the establishment of this kingdom." Thus was the Royal Hospital founded, and for many years supported, but subsequently, the deduction from the soldier's pay was discontinued, and the establishment was placed as nearly as possible upon the same footing as the Chelsea Hospital.

The edifice forms a rectangle of 306 by 288 feet, enclosing an area of 210 feet square. In the centre of each of the four points is an arched gateway, leading to the inner quadrangle. The principal point facing the north is built of rough stone, and displays in its centre a pediment supported by four Corinthian pilasters, over which rises a tower of two stories, furnished with a clock with four dial plates. A graceful octagonal dome terminates the whole. The great dining-hall occupies the centre of the northern front, between the chapel on the east and

the governor's house on the west; it is 100 feet long, by 45 wide; the lower part of the walls wainscotted, and decorated with firelocks, bayonets, and other military weapons, ornamentally disposed. The upper part is of plain plaster, and ornamented on three sides with 22 whole-length portraits; among which is one of Charles II., said to be by Kneller.

The Chapel, a very elegant apartment, 86 feet long by 36 wide, is chiefly constructed of stones which were used in the church of the ancient Priory. Its altar-screen is considered a very remarkable piece of carving in oak. We should strongly recommend our readers to visit the Chapel during the celebration of Divine Service, which on Sundays takes place at eleven and three, and upon week-days at eleven o'clock only.

The buildings of the establishment which remain to be noticed are the Deputy Governor's House, and the Infirmary. The latter is detatched from the Hospital, and though a spacious and commodious structure, does not require any particular description.

A noble avenue, shaded with venerable trees, and terminating in a military gateway, which formerly stood at the south side of Bloody Bridge, leads from the Hospital in a westerly direction. Immediately upon the northern side of the avenue is the ancient burial ground of Kilmainham, better known as

"Bully's Acre," In former times this had the distinction of being the greatest and most popular cemetery attached to Dublin, and great was the public outcry, when, shortly after the visitation of cholera in 1830, further interments within its bounds were prohibited. In connection with Bully's Acre a strange story is told of a medical student who with others was engaged in stealing a body for purposes of dissection. Being surprised by the indignant neighbours, and deserted by his companions, he took refuge in the open grave, and only escaped being buried alive by clothing himself in a winding sheet and pretending to be a ghost. Nearly in the centre of the enclosure stands the shaft of an exceedingly ancient stone cross, supposed to be the identical monument erected here over the remains of Murchad, (son of the famous Brian Boroimhe,) who, with his father, was killed at the battle of Clontarf. Certain it is, that many of the victors and vanquished in that memorable engagement lie here side by side; and some years ago the labourers engaged in making a grave near the base of the stone cross discovered an iron sword and some coins of a period corresponding with the dates of that famous battle.

Leaving Kilmainham, we advise the tourist to return to the King's Bridge, and enter

THE PHŒNIX PARK

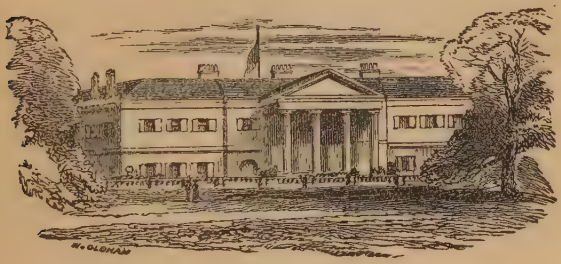
by the chief gate facing Barrack-street. The view which almost immediately presents itself is at once grand and impressive. To the left, nearly as far as the eye can reach, extends the rich, well-wooded country to the west of Dublin, closed in by a background of mountains, seen from this point to the greatest advantage. To the right is the People's Garden, which has been laid out in a most artistic manner. In it is a statue to the late Lord Carlisle, who was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Standing upon a gentle eminence, and separated from the People's Garden by a ravine, is the Royal Military Infirmary, a handsome structure in granite, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a graceful clock tower. In front stands the Wellington Testimonial, a huge quadrangular obelisk, 205 feet in height, rising from a pedestal, the panels of which are richly adorned with bas-reliefs in bronze, representing events in the career of the great general. The figures, which from a little distance are dwarfed by the huge proportions of the obelisk, are in reality life-size. The sides of the monument are inscribed with the names of the various battles fought by the illustrious Duke. A magnificent equestrian statue of Lord Gough occupies a good position between the Wellington Testimonial and the People's Park.

Not far from the entrance to the Park are the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks, the head-quarters of that force. Here all the recruits and cadets are drilled and exercised in the use of arms, just as in the army.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

situated a little further on, afford a great attraction to the holiday folks of Dublin. They are admirably situated upon a beautifully undulating bank, tastefully planted and laid out, rising from a fine sheet of water, well stocked with aquatic fowl. The space occupied by the Gardens is somewhat more than five acres. There is usually a very fine collection of animals, though, owing to the dampness of the Irish climate, it is with much difficulty that specimens from some of the tropical countries are kept alive. The winter is particularly fatal to the Society's monkeys, but new supplies are from time to time obtained. The greater carnivora are very abundantly represented. Lion cubs are more successfully reared in these gardens than in any other such institution in the world. The animals are fed daily at half-past three. The elephant ("Prince") was brought from India by the Duke of Edinburgh, and by him presented to the Society. As we trust the reader will visit these very beautiful Gardens, and see for himself, we shall not enter into a detailed description

of their contents. The price of admission is, on week-days, one shilling, and on Sundays, for the benefit of the working-classes, after two o'clock, two-pence.



THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

Continuing our drive by the main road, we pass the cricket grounds of the Civil Service and Phœnix Clubs, and soon gain a view of

THE VICEREGAL LODGE,

usually the residence of the Lord Lieutenant during his stay in Ireland. It is rather a plain building viewed from any point, though the original structure, which was purchased by Government from the Earl of Leitrim in 1784, has been added to and beautified from time to time by various Lord Lieutenants. It was here that her Majesty made her abode in 1849. The Chief Secretary and Under Secretary have each

a lodge and demesne within the limits of the Park, but these are of little interest to the tourist.

The Phœnix Column, situated in the centre at the junction of the four great avenues of the Park, was erected by Lord Chesterfield, when Lord Lieutenant, in 1745. From near this column a fine view may be had of the

"FIFTEEN ACRES,"

a beautifully level portion of the Park, comprising not fifteen acres only, but about two hundred. Reviews take place here on the Queen's Birthday and at other suitable times.

A little further on, crowning the summit of a gentle eminence, stands "The Magazine," a strongly entrenched fort, erected in 1735, as a depository for ammunition. It was to this work that the celebrated Dean Swift alluded in the following squib, written but shortly before his last melancholy illness.

"Behold a proof of Irish sense;
Here Irish wit is seen—
When nothing's left that's worth defence,
We build a magazine."

THE HIBERNIAN SCHOOL

Was originally incorporated in 1769, for the use of children and orphans of soldiers in Ireland. They are here educated, maintained, and apprenticed, or should they prefer it, the boys are, at a proper age,

transferred to the army. Besides the Chapel, which is occasionally used by the Viceregal family, there are a dining-hall, infirmary, and a farm of about nineteen acres.

The most beautiful portion of the Park lies between the Phœnix Pillar and Knockmaroon Gate. About the end of May, or the beginning of June, nothing can exceed the richness of the scenery of a little glen situated about midway between the two points, and by which the road passes. The trees, which are nearly all hawthorn, are usually at that season covered with white and red blossoms. We have now arrived at Knockmaroon Gate, the extreme limit of the Park upon its western side. A little to the right is Mountjoy Barrack, the headquarters of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, where a corps of draughtsmen, engravers, and other assistants, civil and military, is still kept up. We recommend the tourist to pass through Knockmaroon Gate, and visit the famous

STRAWBERRY BEDS,

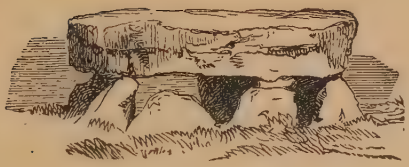
which extend for about two miles along the northern bank of the Liffey, from which river they are separated by a road leading to Lucan, and affording for several miles a series of most delightful views. The banks upon which the fruit is cultivated, rise almost perpendicularly to the right. To the left is the river

with its opposite side clothed in masses of the darkest green, or spreading with meadows as rich and luxuriant as any in the Green Isle. The neatly thatched cottages, with their pretty gardens, and roses or woodbine twining round their doorways, are kept by persons who live chiefly by the sale of strawberries and cream during the months of June and July. They are greatly resorted to by the citizens of Dublin.

Returning to Dublin by the Park, the lower road should be selected, as affording a variety of most charming views of the valley of the Liffey, as also of the distant hills of Dublin and Wicklow.

The little village of Chapelizod, with its ancient grey church towers, forms in itself a pretty picture. Close to the rere of the Hibernian School is a singular monument, of an ante-historic period, discovered about a quarter of a century ago by workmen engaged in levelling a hill by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

In removing the earth, several urns of baked clay were turned up, and subsequently the workmen came upon the tomb almost as it now stands, in the centre of the mound. Within the chamber thus brought to light were found two perfect male human skeletons, and also the tops of the thigh bones of another, and a single bone of an animal, supposed to have been a dog. A necklace of small shells was



PAGAN TOMB.

found under each skull, and also a fibula of bone and a small flint arrow-head. All these articles are now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

EXCURSION THE SECOND.

The Hill of Howth—Howth Castle—Anecdote of Grana Uile—Abbey of Howth—Howth Harbour—Ireland's Eye—The Bailey Rock—St. Fantin's—Cromlech—Castle of Malahide—Abbey of Malahide—Round Tower of Swords—St. Doulough's Church and Well.

THERE is, we believe, no district in the neighbourhood of Dublin of such rich and varied interest as Howth and the adjoining country. Ben Edar, as the Hill was anciently called, has been already referred to in the beginning of this volume. We shall now give some detailed account of its beauties and points of interest, assuring the lover of nature that he will have a rich treat in a day spent in wandering among its glens, or in following the paths which lead along the picturesque cliffs by which the headland is environed. The distance of Howth from Dublin is nine miles. The tourist should take an early train from Amiens-street Terminus, as he will have much to see, and a good deal of ground to traverse. He may, on leaving the train, either walk or drive ; but to explore the beauties of the hill, we confidently recommend the adoption of the former mode of progression. The excursion should be

finished with the assistance of a car, which may be hired in the town of Howth at a moderate cost. The journey from Dublin occupies half an hour. The scenery upon either side of the line is full of interest, and of a character extremely varied. The principal seats of which views are obtained are Marino, belonging to the Earl of Charlemont, and Clontarf Castle, the residence of Mr. Vernon. Once arrived at Howth, the excursionist should visit the CASTLE, the ancient seat of the St. Lawrence family.* It is one of the finest and most ancient of the baronial residences of Ireland, and consists of a long embattled structure with flanking towers. To the generality of our readers, to whom time is an object, an inspection of the exterior of the edifice will be sufficient, as the apartments do not contain any great features of interest. In the hall are preserved the bells of the Abbey of Howth, a structure which we shall presently notice, and a sword certainly of considerable antiquity, said to have belonged to the founder of the family. Up to a late period it was usual, during the hour of dining in the Castle, to leave the main entrance open. It is said that the custom originated as follows :—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there lived in the West of Ireland

* For a handy guide to this interesting district, see "A Day at Howth, by J. Huband Smith," published by Hodges, Figgis, and Co., 104 Grafton-street. Price 6d.

a famous chieftainess named Grana Uile. She was possessed of a large territory, and of castles to defend it by land, and of ships which forbade any hostile approach by sea. Her fame was so great, that Queen Elizabeth, who was herself, by all accounts, a heroine, greatly admiring her spirit, invited the western lady to her court, whither she went accompanied by a goodly array of kernes and gallowglasses, as wild as the mountains that reared them. On her return to Ireland, being short of provisions, and happening to land at Howth, she, with some of her company, applied at the Castle for such hospitality as under the circumstances the custom of the times usually afforded. Great was her indignation on being informed that the family was at dinner, and that she must wait. This was too great an insult for a chieftainess and an O'Malley to submit to, and accordingly the party withdrew. Going in the direction of their ships, upon approaching the shore, they descried a young gentleman of noble appearance, and dressed as became the son of the great Earl, with some attendants, sporting upon the strand. "Whose son is that?" said Grana. Upon being answered that he was the young lord of Howth, she had him immediately removed to her vessel, and away they sailed for the West. The young Earl, it is said, was kept prisoner for a considerable time, and was only released upon condition

that in future the doors of the Castle should at meal-times be thrown open to all comers.

THE ABBEY OF HOWTH,

situated right over the harbour, is a building of considerable extent, but less remarkable for archi-

THE ABBEY OF HOWTH.

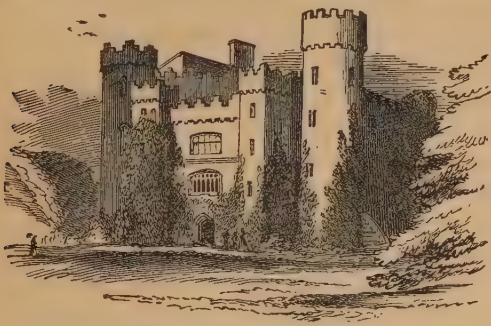
tectural beauty than for the picturesqueness of its situation. Within the building may be seen a tomb of very great antiquity, erected in 1430, to Christopher, the thirteenth baron of Howth. He is represented in relief, in complete armour, with his lady at his side, and, as usual, a dog at his feet.

THE HARBOUR OF HOWTH,

a noble and expensive work, extends from the base of the cliff upon which the Abbey stands. Except

for fishing-boats and trawlers, it is little used, owing to the difficulty of keeping it free from sand. Opposite the harbour, and distant from it about a mile, is Ireland's Eye, an extremely picturesque island, anciently called Inis-mac-Nessan. The ruins of St. Nessan's Church, a building of the sixth century, remain near the western shore. The best way to see Ireland's Eye is to row round it. On the eastern side are some fine caves, where seals have often been found. After viewing the old fishing town of Howth, the tourist should proceed by the path along the eastern side of the Hill. The scenery for the whole distance to the Bailey, the extreme point of the promontory, often approaches the sublime. From the Bailey rock the views to the south and west are some of the finest about Dublin. Round the eastern side of Howth a mountain road leads past some pretty villas to the village of Sutton, adjoining which place the archæologist may inspect the ruins of St. Fintan's, one of the smallest and most singular of the ancient churches of Ireland. Proceeding by a path across the Hill towards the town, we pass the remains of a large cromlech, the covering stone of which has slipped from its original position. This singular monument belongs to a class of tombs of the Pagan period, and were for a long time, but erroneously, called "Druids' Altars." A pleasant walk leads us once more to the town of Howth, from

which place we confidently recommend the stranger to visit MALAHIDE, a fishing village and watering-place, situated about five miles to the northward.



CASTLE OF MALAHIDE.

The venerable CASTLE OF MALAHIDE was erected so long ago as the reign of Henry II., by the direct ancestor of the present noble owner. It is beautifully situated upon a gentle elevation of limestone rock, near the village from which it derives its name. The building, which is nearly in the form of a square, with huge circular flanking towers at the angles, is of noble proportions, and commands several very beautiful prospects of the bay and of the surrounding country. Of its general appearance upon the exterior, our illustration will afford a very correct idea. Interesting, however, as this ancient mansion is on its exterior appearance, it is perhaps

still more so in its interior features: its spacious hall, roofed with timber-work of oak, is of considerable antiquity; but its attraction is eclipsed by another apartment of equal age, and vastly superior beauty, with which indeed in its way there is nothing, as far as we know, to be compared in Ireland. This unique apartment is wainscotted throughout with oak elaborately carved in compartments with subjects derived from Scripture history, and though Gothic in their general character, some of them are executed with considerable skill; while the chimney-piece, which exhibits in its central division figures of the Virgin and Child, is carved with a singular degree of elegance and beauty. The whole is richly varnished, and from the blackness of tint which the wood has acquired from time, the apartment assumes the resemblance of one vast cabinet of ebony. The hall and other apartments of the Castle contain pictures of considerable interest, and of high artistic merit; amongst others, an altar-piece representing the nativity, adoration, and circumcision, the work of Albert Durer. The history of this valuable picture is very interesting. It is said to have belonged to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. It was subsequently presented by Charles II., who had purchased it at the then enormous sum of £2,000, to the Duchess of Portsmouth, and by her given to the grandmother of the late Colonel Talbot. There are

also portraits of King Charles I., and of his Queen, Henrietta Maria, by Vandyke; of James II. and his Queen, Anne Hyde, by Sir Peter Lely; of Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; of the Duchess of Portsmouth, mistress to King Charles II., and of her son, the first Duke of Richmond, when a child. There may be other paintings of considerable interest, but which we are prevented by the limits necessarily assigned to our volume from describing at any length.

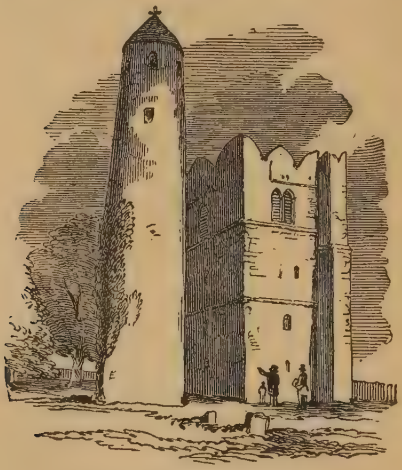
Adjoining the Castle is a fine ancient structure, commonly called

THE ABBEY OF MALAHIDE.

It belongs to the perpendicular period of Gothic architecture, and contains an eastern window of very

THE ABBEY OF MALAHIDE.

good workmanship. An altar tomb near the centre of the nave commemorates a lady of the Plunket family, of whom it has been said that she was a maid, a wife, and a widow in one day, her husband having been killed on the evening of their marriage, while resisting a sudden predatory attack, a frequent occurrence in Ireland in the "good old times."



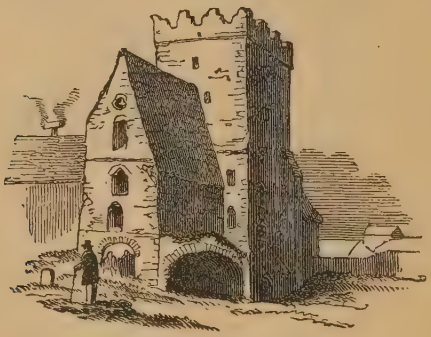
ROUND TOWER OF SWORDS.

Such of our readers as may have arrived late at Malahide will probably wish to conclude the day's tour by returning by rail to Dublin. Should time, however, permit a visit to the neighbouring village of Swords, they will have an opportunity of

viewing one of the finest and most perfect of the celebrated Round Towers of Ireland. These singular buildings have long excited the attention of writers upon antiquarian subjects, and numerous were the theories advanced regarding their origin and uses. They have been supposed by many to be fire-temples, erected by a people who had recently immigrated hither from the East, ages and ages before the Christian era; or to have been watchtowers constructed by the heathen Danes against the natives; and by others, to have been erected for the reception of Anchorite Monks, termed *Stylites*, from the practice of living on a pillar. Dr. Petrie, in his learned work on the Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, did much to set the question at rest, by proving, to the satisfaction of most antiquaries, that the Round Towers are of Christian origin, and were built during the few centuries immediately preceding the invasion of Ireland by the English, in 1171. They appear to have been used as belfries, and as places of safety for the ecclesiastics during a period of danger. The Tower of Swords is the only remaining vestige of a monastery, founded here as early as the sixth century by the celebrated St. Columba. The square tower adjoining is a mediæval work, and belonged to a structure probably not older than the fourteenth century.

During the middle ages Swords was a place of

very considerable importance. The ruins of its splendid archiepiscopal Castle, standing a little to the north-eastward of the town, have long afforded subjects for the artist's pencil. The visitor may return to Dublin either directly by a hired car or by Malahide. In the latter way, he will have the option of either taking a car or of proceeding by the train, which leaves at stated times up to a late hour in the evening. We recommend those to whom time may not be a great consideration to proceed by car, as, besides having a delightful drive, they will have an opportunity of inspecting the very ancient and singular Church and Holy Well of *Saint Doulough*, situated at a distance of about four miles from Malahide, on the Dublin road.



ST. DOULOUGH'S.

The building, which is extremely small, is prin-

cipally divided upon the lower story into two apartments or divisions, in one of which is a solid mass of masonry, said to be the tomb of St. Doulough. A rude stone staircase leads to an upper stone-roofed apartment, which, from a fireplace remaining, appears evidently to have been used as an habitation. The windows and other openings of the Church display the peculiarities of the beginning of the thirteenth century. Upon the whole, it is a building perfectly unique in plan, and in which the architect appears to have violated all the principles of Gothic composition except variety. Saint Doulough's Well, situated a little to the north-east of the church, is covered in by an octagonal building, also stone-roofed, and of great antiquity. Its waters are still supposed by many of the neighbouring peasantry to possess supernatural virtues. Adjoining the well is a large subterranean apartment, usually containing water to a considerable depth. It is entered by an extremely narrow-pointed doorway, and is known by the name of the *Saint's Bath.* Hither, in times past, flocked, on the saint's day, the lame, the halt, and the blind, as to a fair, believing that, through the intercession of the saint, and through the peculiar sanctity of the water, in which they were often totally immersed, their ailments would be relieved, if not quite removed. These ancient buildings are vested in the Board of Works, whose duty it is to

preserve them as national monuments from further decay. Passing through a beautiful country, and the hamlets of Belgriffin, Coolock, Artane, and Donnycarney, we once more arrive in Dublin, after a day which, we trust, will long afford delightful recollections to many of our readers.

EXCURSION THE THIRD.

County of Wicklow—Route through Rathmines—Ranelagh—Miltown, Dundrum—the Three Rock Mountain—Kilgobbin Castle and Church—Golden Ball—Kilternan Church—the "Giant's Grave"—the Scalp—Sugarloaf Mountains—Bray Head — Shankill—Enniskerry—Powerscourt—Tinnahinch—Charleville—Powerscourt Waterfall—Roundwood—Vartry Waterworks—Glandelagh—Round Tower—St. Kevin's Kitchen—the Seven Churches—St. Kevin's Bed—Poulanass Waterfall—the Dargle—St. Valerie—Shanganagh—Cabinteely—Killiney—Obelisk—Dalkey—and home by Kingstown.

THE County of Wicklow has long been famous for its scenic beauty, no less than for the facility with which its chief attractions may be visited, now greater than ever, as the railway traverses its entire length. There is no taste for scenery which may not be here gratified. Its mountains are the highest, its glens the deepest, its lakes and rivers the most beautiful, in the eastern portion of Ireland. In mansions and aristocratic demesnes it is also rich; and, what will in no slight degree recommend it to the tourist, its inhabitants are well known for their order, honesty, and general civility. The route which we have selected for the present tour will occupy either one day or two, as

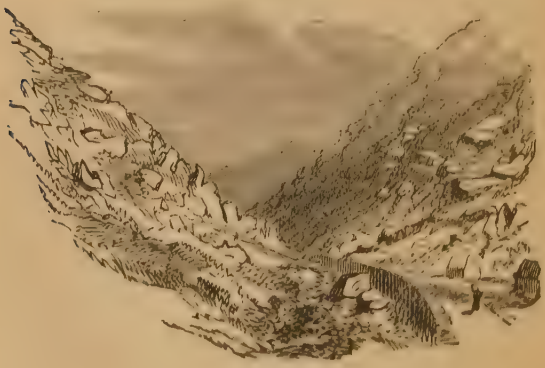
may suit the time and convenience of the excursionist. We recommend him, if possible, to devote at least two days to this most interesting district. He may have a car with him from Dublin, at a moderate daily charge, which is the best way, or he may travel to Bray by rail, and thence by road to Enniskerry, and thence proceed, either by posting or on foot, as his time and disposition may suggest. We may leave Dublin by Rathmines, the most flourishing and populous of the suburbs. With the exception of handsome terraces, pretty villas, and a handsome Roman Catholic Church, there are few objects of interest to be seen; but we must not omit a reference to the telescope factory of Mr. Howard Grubb, F.R.A.S. The largest astronomical telescopes in the world have been made here, including the gigantic instrument recently ordered for Melbourne Observatory. A visit to the factory will be found most interesting. Close by is Ranelagh, a pretty outlet, well sprinkled with villas; and from hence, we soon arrive at Miltown, where the road crosses the Dodder by a modern bridge, from which an extremely picturesque view of the old Miltown Bridge and hamlet to the right may be obtained. The venerable-looking house, with its peaked gables and massive chimneys, to the right of the old bridge, was formerly a country hotel; but times have changed, and our citizens would now, in Miltown, scarcely

consider themselves quite free from the city smoke. After passing Dundrum, we gradually enter upon a wilder district. To the right, the steep and heathery side of the Three Rock Mountain holds out strong temptations to the sportsman. On the left, a glorious wooded country extends to the brink of Dublin Bay, which, as we ascend, is seen to more and more advantage. The ancient shattered tower, seen to the left, is Kilgobbin castle, held in Queen Elizabeth's time by a branch of the family of Walsh. It is one of the fortresses erected by the early English settlers to secure Dublin against the attacks of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of the neighbouring glens. A little nearer is the old Church of Kilgobbin, perched upon a grassy eminence, at the foot of which, a little to the west, may be seen one of the ancient stone crosses almost peculiar to Ireland. Upon arriving at the village of Golden Ball, the reader, if he possesses a taste for archæological pursuits, should turn to the right by a road leading to the old Church at Kilternan, an erection of the earliest Christian times, as the style of its original portions indicates. Let him observe the masonry of the western gable, in the centre of which, now filled up with rubble-work, remains one of the peculiar square-headed doorways so characteristic of an early age in Irish church architecture. A short walk beyond the church on the rough mountain side leads to a monument, which we

trust will be visited by many of our readers. A stranger should inquire from any of the neighbouring people the way to the "*Giant's Grave.*" He will be directed to one of the finest cromlechs in Ireland—a huge mass of granite, twenty-three feet in length, supported upon stones, varying from three to seven feet in height. Resuming our journey by the Enniskerry road, the first point of attraction which presents itself is a remarkable mountain pass, commonly called—

THE SCALP.

It appears as if the mountain had been torn asunder by some great natural convulsion. On either hand immense masses of granite, pile on pile, seem



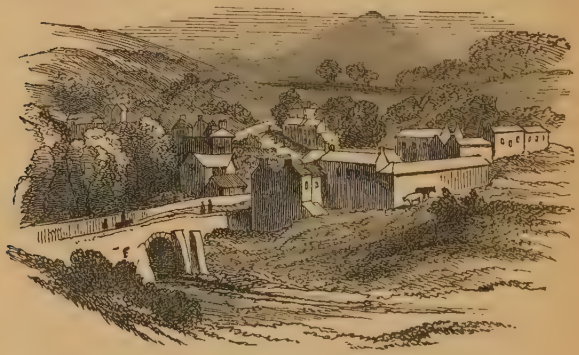
THE SCALP.

as if just arrested in their downward progress. The north-eastern side has of late years been planted, but as you advance, the scene becomes gradually more sterile, and the mountain sides seem actually to threaten an avalanche of granite. Beyond the Scalp, a truly magnificent view gradually opens. In front are the Great and Lesser Sugarloaf, two mountains known of old by an Irish name, signifying the *Silver Spears*, in allusion to their peaked form and the white and silvery appearance of their barren summits. To the left is the rugged outline of *Bray Head*, beneath the shade of which some of our historians believe that St. Patrick first landed. On the extreme left is a picturesque mountain, known as *Katty Gallagher*, that having been the name of a resident who, in the year 1798, gave shelter to fugitive patriots. About two miles from the Scalp, we reach the beautifully situated

VILLAGE OF ENNISKERRY,

a place much resorted to in the summer months for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. This prettily-built and well-kept village is entirely the property of Viscount Powerscourt, whose noble baronial residence occupies a commanding situation upon a hill about one mile further on, in the direction of Wicklow. Upon leaving Enniskerry, we soon arrive before the gate

of Powerscourt demesne, to which visitors are admitted by an order obtainable at the agent's office in Enniskerry. The demesne lands amount to about 800 acres of the richest soil in Ireland, beautifully diversified with hill and hollow, and in part enriched with the finest forest timber. We know of no situation like that of Powerscourt mansion. The views which it commands are as beautiful as can be well conceived, and extend over a considerable extent of



VILLAGE OF ENNISKERRY.

the 26,000 acres which constitute the estate. About a mile from Powerscourt, on the left-hand side of the road is Tinnehinch, the seat of James Grattan, Esq., son of the celebrated orator and statesman, to whom Tinnehinch was granted by the Irish Parliament as a retreat from the cares and anxieties of

office. The beautiful Glen of the Dargle extends from nearly this point in an easterly direction; but we shall not now wait to describe it, as we hope, on our return, to conduct the reader, at least in imagination, through its exquisite scenery. About a quarter of a mile from Tinnehinch Bridge, *Charleville*, the seat of Viscount Monck, is reached. From near this point a road branches off in the direction of the Deer Park at the extreme end of which, at a distance of about three miles from the Castle, may be seen one of the great attractions of the County Wicklow, viz., the magnificent waterfall of the River Glenisloraine, commonly called Powerscourt Waterfall. The fall is from a rock nearly perpendicular, and from a height of over 300 feet. It is, therefore, seen to the best advantage after a heavy fall of rain. In very dry seasons the stream scarcely deserves the name of a waterfall, and sometimes almost disappears. Admission to the Deerpark and Waterfall is freely granted to all comers upon any week-day. Pursuing our way towards Roundwood by an excellent road, crossing the shoulder of the great Sugarloaf, we pass, almost imperceptibly, into a wild and sterile district, which, however, from its very considerable height above the level of the sea, commands some glorious views of the country to the north and west. The village of Roundwood, or Toghermore, affords capital accommodation for tra-

vellers. There are two hotels, in either of which the tourist can be hospitably entertained. There is some good fishing in the immmediate neighbourhood. The enormous reservoir of the River Vartry, which supplies Dublin with water, is close to the village. Roundwood is wisely selected by many as a halting-place for the night, after they have viewed the neighbouring scenery of Glandelagh, or of Loughs Dan and Tay. We recommend the tourist to pass

GLANDELAGH.

on to Glandelagh, passing to the left the melancholy looking Church of Derrylossary, and, a little further on, the ruins of Castle Kevin, formerly a noted stronghold of the sept of O'Toole. At Annamoe, in the same neighbourhood, may be seen an old mill,

in the stream adjoining which Laurence Sterne, when a boy, narrowly escaped drowning.

Glandelagh, or, as its name implies, "The Valley of the Loch," present a scene which, for stern and desolate grandeur, is not surpassed in Ireland. The glen, which is almost completely hemmed in by lofty and, in one place, almost overhanging mountains, was anciently celebrated as an abode of religion and literature. Here, about the close of the sixth century, a monastery was founded by Saint Kevin, round which a city was subsequently built. The ruins of a number of extremely early ecclesiastical buildings, including a Round Tower of 110 feet in height, are all that remain to indicate the former importance of the place. Up to a very late period, the loneliness of the place was almost too impressive. Of late years, however, a number of houses have been built in the neighbourhood of the Churches; amongst the rest, an hotel, where the tourist may have first-rate accommodation. A visitor, after viewing the general scenery of the glen, should not fail to examine the group of churches which it contains. They nearly all belong to a period almost coeval with Christianity in this country. Saint Kevin's Kitchen, a small, stone-roofed building, is perhaps the most interesting of the group, as it combines the uses of a church with those of a dwelling. The Lady Church, which there is every reason to believe

was built and used by Saint Kevin, contains in its western entrance a feature of the highest interest. It was before this doorway that Sir Walter Scott remained with folded arms and lost in thought, for upwards of half an hour, to the no small wonder of some of his less impressible companions. The other

ST. KEVIN'S KITCHEN.

churches are—the *Rhefeart* Church, the ancient burial-place, as its name implies, of the petty kings or chieftains, the ancient rulers of this district; the Priests' House, a structure in the last stage of ruin, wherein Roman Catholic clergymen are usually interred; the Cathedral, or great Church, facing the Round Tower, Temple-na-Skellig, near the cliff of Lug-duff; and the Priory of St. Saviour, originally the most beautiful structure in the place. In the cemetery there are several specimens of the stone crosses, of which so many remain in Ireland.

The "Seven Churches" and other ancient and ecclesiastical remains are amongst the many national monuments which are vested in the Board of Works, with a view to their preservation.

The Bed of St. Kevin, a small chamber hewn out of the solid, perpendicular rock, at a distance of about twenty-five feet above the level of the lake, is often visited by tourists, who usually find the task of getting into it not so difficult as they had been led to suppose. This was certainly a retreat of the Saint's; and if we may believe tradition, it was from this rock that poor Kathleen was precipitated by him in a moment of holy indignation. Moore's beautiful ballad will be familiar to most of our readers. Saint Kevin had fled from the fascinations of Kathleen to this wild retreat—

* * * * * *

"But when morning met his view,
Her mild glances met it too.
Ah! those saints have cruel hearts;
Quickly from the bed he starts,
And with rude, repulsive shock,
Hurls her o'er the beetling rock."

There are two ways of getting to this celebrated bed—either by boat, when the visitor will have to climb the cliff—no very difficult matter—or by a rugged and difficult path above the lake. The late Rev. Cæsar Otway thus describes his visit

"By this time we had rowed under Kevin's Bed, and landing adjoining to it, ascended an inclined stratum of the rock to a sort of ledge or resting-place, from whence I and some others prepared to enter the Bed. Here the guides make much ado about proposing their assistance; but to any one who has common sense and enterprise, there is no serious difficulty, for, by the aid of certain holes in the rock, and points which you can easily grasp, you can turn into this little artificial cave, which, in fact, is not bigger than a small baker's oven. I, and two young men who followed me, found it a very tight fit when crouched together in it. At the further end there is a sort of pillow and peculiar excavation made for the saint's head; and the whole of the interior is tattooed with the initials of such as have ventured to come in. Amongst many, I could observe those of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Combermere, &c., &c.; and we were shown the engravings of certain blue-stocking dames—as, for instance, Lady M—n, who made it her temporary *boudoir*."

The Waterfall of Poulanass takes its name from a pretty glen through which the stream glides till it reaches the Upper Lake. A visit to this wild spot will amply repay the lover of nature for his time and trouble. The visitor should remain for the night either at the Royal Hotel, Glandelagh, or at one of the Hotels in Roundwood. In the morning,

Loughs Dan and Luggela should be visited, and then on the return to Dublin, the Dargle. The car should be sent round from the Powerscourt side of the glen, with directions for it to wait at the opposite end. There would thus be a walk of about one mile through the glen of the Dargle, a spot of all others in the vicinity of Dublin the favourite haunt of the Artist. The "Dargle" in English signifies "The Valley of Oaks," a name, in this instance, very properly applied. It is a deep, shady glen, the sides of which are clothed with woods of oak, ash, holly, and other trees, so as to form a complete wilderness, through which a path has been formed. The Dargle river brawls over the rocks below in almost one continuous rapid. From the pathway many enchanting views of the valley of the Dargle and of the surrounding scenery may be obtained. Strangers are here generously admitted at all times; and notwithstanding the exuberance of the foliage, there are many green patches, where parties often halt to dine. Resuming our car at the more eastern gate of the glen, we soon meet the high road between Dublin and Newtownmountkennedy. Turning to the left, pause for a moment upon a bridge which here spans the Dargle River. To the left is *St. Valerie.* To the right, the beautifully wooded plantations of Lord Pembroke present themselves. The road from this point to Bray passes along the bank of the Dargle

river, which here, unconfined by steep banks, flows placidly along. About a mile from Bray, the scene in the direction of the Sugarloaf is almost as fine as anything we have yet described. Bray will afford the tourist an excellent halting place, having Railway communication by two routes from Dublin, about twice in each hour. Bray is a most rising sea-side town, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, and for the possession of some of the best hotels in Ireland. Of these, the principal are Breslin's Royal Marine, the International, and Jesson's. The first is close to the sea shore, the second is separated from it by the Railway, and the third is about three hundred yards inland on the old coach road between Dublin and Bray. There is a good bathing place for ladies on the Esplanade, and gentlemen can bathe in a small bay a little way round the headland. Bands perform on the Esplanade about twice a week during the summer and autumn months. The river is famous for its white trout, an apparatus for the taking of which has been constructed in connexion with a mill-stream, flowing nearly parallel with the river. The trout forces his way into an enclosure, from which he can find no exit, and in which he may be distinctly seen. Persons requiring a supply mention the size of the fish they want, or point him out, and the capture is easily effected by a net. The river here separates the counties of Dublin and

Wicklow. Ascending the hill leading from the town to Little Bray, we have a magnificent view of Bray Head, of the Wicklow Mountains, and of the rich valley through which the river, here called the *Bray River*, flows. Beyond some gentlemen's seats, and the views of Shankhill and of the Dublin Mountains to the left, there is little of interest along this road till we arrive at *Shanganagh*, where stand the ruins of an ancient Castle, formerly a stronghold of the Walsh family. A little beyond the Castle, on the left-hand side of the road, from which it is distant only a few perches, may be seen one of those singular remains of antiquity called Cromlechs, or Druids' Altars, but which are certainly tombs of heathen times. From a little beyond the Cromlech the ascent of the western slope of Killiney Hill commences. The view westward from this commanding situation embraces the whole of the rich valley situated between Killiney Hill and the Three-Rock Mountain. In the distance, to the left, is Cabinteely, the magnificent residence of W. R. O'Byrne, Esq., a descendant of the chieftains of that name, who in ancient times owned an immense territory in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow.

Nearly in the same direction may be seen the ruined churches of Rathmichael and Tulla, placed upon gentle eminences. The former place was of some note in ancient times, as the remains of its

Round Tower sufficiently indicate; the latter is said to owe its erection to the Danes, and to have been dedicated to Saint Olave. In its vicinity are the remains of three very ancient crosses of stone. In front, and stretching to the north-east, rises the Hill of Killiney, on the highest point of which is an Obelisk, erected for the purpose of giving employment to the neighbouring poor during a period of scarcity, rather more than a century ago. A ruined Signal Tower, on a ridge to the right of the Obelisk, has a very picturesque effect. The views from Killiney Hill exhibit a delightful combination of heathery mountain and sterile rock, of wild ravine and wooded glen, of plains the richest in Ireland, extending, in one unbroken surface, over the neighbouring counties of Meath and Kildare. The mountains of Mourne, amongst which Slieve Donard, the highest mountain in the North of Ireland, stands conspicuous, complete the landscape to the north; while at the base of the hill, in the same direction, are Kingstown and its splendid Harbour, the villages of Dalkey and Bullock, with their ancient castles and numerous modern villas. Southward, the view is closed in by the Wicklow mountains and Bray Head, to the latter of which, from Killiney, a strand extends in one beautifully curved and unbroken line. The little island of Dalkey, opposite the most eastern point of Killiney Hill, was, down

to a comparatively recent period, "the scene of an annual convivial meeting of a society which had elevated the island to the dignity of an independent kingdom,—the monarchy being elective, as also all the high officers of state, such as Archbishop of Dalkey, Admiral of the Muglins, &c. The annual visitation of the sovereign and his ministers of state —none of whom were, happily for themselves, bound to residence—afforded considerable amusement to the citizens. It took place in June, and the proceedings were duly recorded in a newspaper, entitled the *Dalkey Gazette*. The last of the coronations took place in 1797: in fact they were suppressed, as likely to throw ridicule on monarchical institutions, then assailed in many parts of the Continent. From Killiney the tourist may proceed to Dublin by the train, which starts at ten minutes past every hour.

CARTON, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

EXCURSION THE FOURTH.

Maynooth—Carton—Leixlip—The Salmon Leap—Newbridge —Castletown—Saint Wolstan's—Lucan, &c.

THIS excursion, which may be accomplished partly by railway and partly by car, will occupy one entire day. The tourist should proceed by the train, which leaves the Terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway, at the Broadstone, at 1 o'clock P.M, to Maynooth, a place of considerable importance in ancient times, as a chief hold of the almost princely family of Fitzgerald, and at present as the seat of the College endowed by Government for the education of persons intended for the Roman Catholic ministry. He will pass through a beautiful and highly cultivated country, adorned with plantations and numerous villas. Upon the right (we suppose

the traveller seated with his face towards the engine) is the village of Glasnevin, famous as the residence of Tickell, Swift, Addison, Delany, Steele, Sheridan, and Parnell. Upon the left is the Phœnix Park, and a little further Castleknock, a village near which, and visible from the line, are the picturesque ruins of a castle erected in the twelfth century by Hugh Tyrrell, and which was taken in 1316 by Edward Bruce, and in 1641 by the famous Colonel Monck, who killed eighty of its defenders, and subsequently hanged many more.

Dunsink, the Astronomical Observatory of the Dublin University, and the residence of the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Ball, may be seen to the right, at a distance of about four miles from Dublin.

At Clonsilla, seven miles from Dublin, the line passes by the side of "the deep sinkings," a cutting through the solid rock three miles in length, and of very considerable depth. From this point till we arrive at Maynooth the views along the line, and particularly on its southern side, are of an extremely beautiful character.

MAYNOOTH.

The Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth was first opened for students in 1795. Since that time many additions to the original building have been made. The annual grant from Government

ceased by the operation of the Irish Church Act of 1869, and a capital sum was given to the College instead. This fine structure, erected from designs of the celebrated Pugin, is now most commodious. Until a recent period the buildings of the College

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

were capable of containing only about 450 students, but the new additions afford accommodation for a much greater number, and there are apartments for professors, a noble hall, and a library, besides numerous offices. There is a magnificent cloister in the early English style of architecture. The ancient parish church is a very beautiful building, in a style which indicates the fifteenth century. Its windows are remarkable for the elegance of their details; and there is a massive tower at the west end of the church which was used as a belfry, and no doubt as a place of refuge in troublesome times.

CASTLE OF MAYNOOTH.

Of the CASTLE OF MAYNOOTH, which was erected or rebuilt in 1426, by John, the sixth Earl of Kildare, considerable remains exist. They consist of a massive keep, which was defended by outworks of great strength and magnitude. Of the towers, which were placed at intervals along the outer fortifications, several remain in a state of preservation sufficient to give an idea of the ancient strength of this great Anglo-Norman fortress, which indeed was often the scene of fierce assault. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Castle was besieged and taken by Sir William Brereton, but was restored, together with the estate which had been confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of Silken Thomas, to Gerald, the eleventh Earl. Shortly after the middle of the seventeenth

century the Castle was suffered to go to decay. The present noble proprietor has tastefully planted the sloping sides of the ancient fosse, which is now dry, with trees suitable to the scene. Within a short distance of Maynooth is

CARTON,

the magnificent demesne of the Duke of Leinster. The house, which is a noble erection in the Grecian style of architecture, was built about the close of the last century, from designs by Richard Cassells, the architect of Leinster House, in Kildare-street, Dublin. The demesne comprises an area of about 1,000 acres, and extends for a considerable distance by the side of the railway, from which it is separated only by the Royal Canal and the public road. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are adorned with lakes, made by throwing barriers across the little river Rye.

After visiting Carton, the tourist should proceed either on foot or by a car, which may be engaged at Maynooth, to Leixlip, distant from the latter place about four miles. This interesting village is beautifully situated on the river Liffey, and consists for the greater part of well-built houses.

LEIXLIP CASTLE,

which is still in repair, was erected by Adam Fitz Hereford, one of the earlier Anglo-Norman invaders

of Ireland. Its antique towers, mantled with ivy, rise majestically above the surrounding trees. To

LEIXLIP CASTLE,

form any adequate notion of the beauty of that portion of the valley of the Liffey, which adjoins Leixlip, the tourist should walk along the southern bank of the river to

THE SALMON LEAP,

a spot often resorted to by parties of pleasure from the metropolis. Here the river falls over a ledge of rocks, forming a beautiful cascade, up which the salmon at certain seasons are seen to spring—hence the name. By taking the train from either Lucan or Hazelhatch Station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, the tourist may arrive at Newbridge,

where the stream is crossed by a bridge, erected in 1308 by John Le Decer, who was Mayor of Dublin. This is the most ancient structure of its class upon the Liffey, and (since the destruction of Thomond

THE SALMON LEAP ON THE LIFFEY.

and Athlone bridges upon the Shannon) perhaps in the kingdom. In the immediate vicinity of Newbridge are the Curragh Camp, which is well worth a visit, and the ruins of St. Wolstan's, a monastery, founded about the year 1202 by Adam Fitz Hereford. These consist of walls, which probably formed the dwelling-houses of the ecclesiastics, and some very perfect and interesting gateways, which bear all the characteristics of the thirteenth century.

These remains of ancient magnificence contrast strangely with that of modern times, as shown in

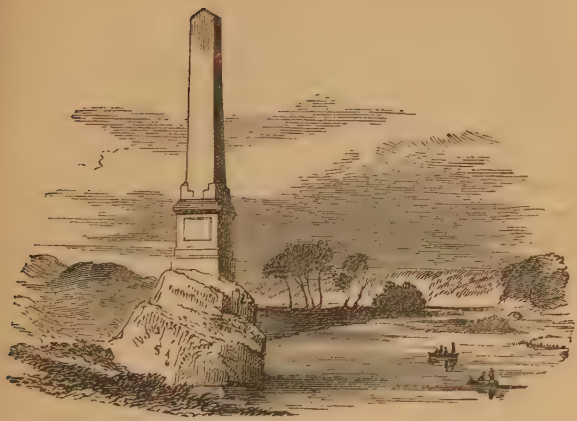
CASTLETOWN HOUSE,

in the same neighbourhood. Its principal entrance to the demesne is in the village of Celbridge, which may be conveniently approached by the Great Southern and Western Railway (Kingsbridge Terminus). Another gate of the demesne is near the Salmon Leap and the village of Leixlip, already described. Castletown House, which belongs to the

CASTLETOWN HOUSE.

Conolly family, is popularly supposed to contain a window for every day in the year. A magnificent avenue, shaded by lime trees, leads from the front gate to the mansion. The village of Lucan, situated about three miles from Leixlip, in the direction of Dublin, was formerly a place of fashionable resort, in consequence of the estimation in which its mineral

waters are held. The Spa is considered efficacious in rheumatic, bilious, and scorbutic affections. From Lucan, a short drive leads to the Strawberry Beds, by the road to which place, and through the Phœnix Park, a route described in connection with the first excursion, the tourist may return to Dublin should he not prefer travelling by the railway.



SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

EXCURSION THE FIFTH.

Drogheda: Gates of—Magdalen Steeple—The Boyne—The Obelisk—The Battle—Dowth Tumulus—Netterville Charity—Newgrange—Slane Castle and Abbey—Slane Park—Monasterboice.

THE country we shall now visit is rich in scenic beauty as well as in historical interest. The route we have selected for a day's tour lies for a considerable distance along the banks of the Boyne,—a river, writes Dr. Petrie, "of a character as beautiful as could be found anywhere, or even be imagined.

Scenery of this class, of equal richness, may be often found in England, but we do not know of any river's course of the same length in which natural beauty so happily continues, or in which so many interesting memorials of past ages could be found."

The best arrangement will be to leave Dublin by the Great Northern Railway for Drogheda at 9 o'clock, A.M., and to return from Drogheda by the 8.30 P.M. up train. The route by railway is not uninteresting, though, from the nature of the cuttings, the views are seldom very striking. We shall, therefore, at once consider ourselves in Drogheda, a town of considerable importance, and full of historic associations. In 1649 the place was besieged by Cromwell, whose efforts to subdue this, the first place he assaulted in Ireland, were several times unsuccessful. At length, leading the troops in person, he succeeded, and issued orders for an indiscriminate massacre, which lasted five days. Some of the old fortifications and walls still exist. The principal are St. Laurence's Gate and the West Gate; and to these we would proceed at once. The ecclesiastical ruins for which Drogheda has been celebrated are St. Mary's Abbey, &c., founded in the time of Edward I.; Magdalen Steeple, the only remains of a Dominican Convent that flourished here in the twelfth century; St. Mary's Hospital; and some minor foundations.

There is good fishing in the rivers Boyne and Blackwater.

The trade of Drogheda is principally with Liverpool: its population is about 17,000. The town is built on the Boyne, at a distance of four miles from the sea. The suburbs are quite uninteresting; and the tourist, having walked through the few principal streets of the town, would do well to hire a car and proceed at once to the scene of the battle of the Boyne, which is commemorated by an Obelisk, erected near the spot where Duke Schomberg was killed. It was this memorable engagement that decided the fate of King James, and settled the British Crown upon the head of the Prince of Orange.

For so important a battle, the number slain on both sides was remarkably small; the victors lost but 400 men or thereabouts, while the loss on the side of the Irish has been computed at 1000. King James is popularly believed to have witnessed the fight from the hill of Donore, a considerable eminence on the south side of the river, and crowned by a ruined church. The Prince of Orange occupied a position upon the opposite side of the river, not far from the rock upon which the Obelisk now stands. It was here that an incident occurred which had well-nigh changed the fate of the day. As the Prince rode out to reconnoitre, the Irish party upon the opposite side of the river, under cover of a body

of horse, carried with them, unperceived, a couple of field-pieces, which they dropped in the corner of a ploughed field, within range of the Prince and his party. As his future Majesty—who had been resting upon the grass—was in the act of remounting, two shots were fired from these guns, one of them slightly wounding the King's shoulder, and killing two horses and a man about a hundred yards beyond him.

A picturesque road leads us from the scene of the battle to Dowth, distant about four miles from Drogheda. Here is the ruin of one of the most wonderful monuments of antiquity now to be met with in western Europe, and which, in point of interest, is only exceeded by the neighbouring tumulus of Newgrange. The "hill," which is entirely artificial, is composed of field stones of no great size, covering galleries and chambers in which were deposited the ashes of the dead.

This district, for a distance of several miles along the banks of the river, appears in Pagan times to have been one great cemetery—the *Brugh na Boinne* of history. The monuments which still remain consist of Barrows and pillar-stones, with the three immense Cairns of Dowth, Newgrange, and Knowth. In the latter, which has recently been explored, were found a series of chambers, containing immense quantities of burnt human and other bones.

These singular crypts are still open, and will amply repay a visit. Adjoining the mound is a portion of the ancient Castle of the Netterville family, now used as an asylum for a limited number of aged persons of both sexes. The scenery of this portion of the river is of the most varied and charming description, and has by more than one writer been compared to that of the Rhine. An excellent road leads from Dowth to Newgrange, the most remarkable of all the great cairns.

The visitor to Newgrange should bring with him two or three candles and some matches. The entrance to the chamber is by a low, quadrangular opening, forming the mouth of a passage or gallery, running nearly north and south to a distance of sixty-three feet. The sides of the passage are formed of gigantic stones, some of which exhibit a kind of rude carving, placed on end in an inclining position. For a considerable distance from the exterior the roof is so low that a visitor is obliged to stoop. At about three-fourths of its length from the exterior it suddenly rises, and at its junction with the chamber the height is seventeen feet. We now find ourselves within a large dome-shaped cavern, nearly circular, with three offsets from it, so that the ground-plan resembles a cross. In each offset or recess remains a large stone, slightly hollowed, and no doubt intended to serve as a sarcophagus. The sides of the

chamber and offsets are composed of stones of enormous size, many of them weighing several tons, placed on end. Over these are stones of about equal dimensions, laid horizontally and slightly projecting as they ascend, till all the roof is closed in and completed by one immense flag. As in the passage, the stones of the chamber are rudely ornamented with carvings in spiral or chevron patterns, indicative of the most remote antiquity. We recommend the visitor who would view this extraordinary monument of Pagan times with the best effect not to light too many candles. Three will be quite sufficient, at least after a while, when his eye shall have become accustomed to the obscurity.

From the exterior of the mound, which is about 100 feet in height, and, like Dowth, is composed of field-stones, a most striking and interesting view of the surrounding country presents itself. To the north-west is the beautiful hill of Slane, crowned with the ruins of its once famous monastery; eastward lies the valley of the Boyne, displaying some of the richest land in Great Britain. In every direction the views are most beautiful. Descending the hill, a drive of about three and a-half miles brings us to the pretty village of Slane, a place of great note in the early ecclesiastical history of Ireland. Its principal attraction at present is the Castle and Demesne of the Marquis of Conyngham;

the former, a noble structure, situated upon a beautifully sloping eminence over the river, the banks of which here display the most exquisite combination of the picturesque and beautiful. To see the Demesne and Castle to the best advantage, the visitor should leave his car at the gate nearer the town, giving directions for it to meet him at the opposite gate, distant about one mile. He may then proceed on foot by the road which passes almost by the river side to the hermitage of St. Erc, an exquisitely picturesque ruin of great antiquity. The saint, who was judge to St. Patrick, died in 512, at the age of fourscore and ten. Within the ruin, which is built in the decorared style of Gothic architecture, is the tombs of the Earls of Drogheda.

The latest occupation of St. Erc's by religious people which we read of was in 1510, when Malachi and Donat O'Brien, two hermits, made the venerable walls their retreat. From this point a short walk by the river's brink will bring the tourist within sight of the seat of Lord Conyngham, a large castellated mansion, with towers and parapets, but less remarkable for the exceilence of its architectural style than for its extent and the peculiar beauty of its situation. We suppose the traveller to leave the demesne by the western gate. He should proceed through the town to the hill of Slane, from the summit of which are views more grand and extensive

than any which we have yet noticed. Indeed, it would be difficult to point to a spot the commanding site and glorious scenery of which can equally attract attention. The place is also full of most interesting historic associations. Here it was that St. Patrick almost began his mission in Ireland. In connection with the monastery at an early period was a seminary of great celebrity—one of those seats of religion and literature for which Ireland was famous. To the westward may be seen the hill whereon stood Tara, for ages the most celebrated royal city in Erin, but now, after nearly fourteen centuries of ruin, a collection of grassy hillocks and trenches. To the north and east are the ruins of Monasterboice, Mellifont, the town of Drogheda. To the north-west, the Castle and Yellow Steeple of Trim, distant fourteen miles, are distinctly visible. Here it was, according to Archdall, that Dagobert, King of Austrasia, a part of France, spent twenty years of his life: "he having been taken by Grimoald, Mayor of the Palace, shorn a monk, rendered unfit to hold the reins of government, and banished into Ireland."

The ruins of the church of the monastery, which consist of a long nave, with side aisles, and a quadrangular tower at the west end, will, we trust, engage the attention of many of our readers. The domestic buiidings of the establishment, though in a great state of ruin, possess many points of interest

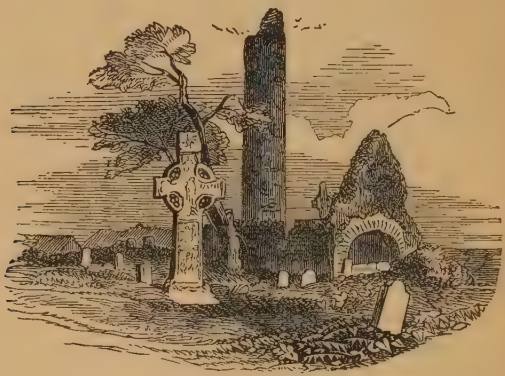
to the architectural antiquary. A magnificent Pagan mound or tumulus stands a little to the west of the church.

We recommend the reader, after visiting Slane, to shape his course to the singularly interesting group of ecclesiastical antiquities situated at Monasterboice, a place of which he may have had a distant view from the top of the hill. Here, early in the sixth century, a monastery—of which the present building probably formed an original portion—was founded by St. Buite, or Bœtius, son of Bronach; hence the name *Mainister-Buite* from which Monasterboice is a corruption. The ruins are situated in a desolate, treeless hollow, forming a striking contrast to the rich scenery through which we have already passed. The scene is, perhaps, on that account, more in harmony with the desolation of the place.

The remains consist of the shattered walls of two churches, a nearly perfect round tower, two of the largest and most beautifully sculptured stone crosses in Ireland with a portion of a third. These, like the somewhat similar remains at Glendalough and elsewhere, are preserved by Government supervision as national monuments.

The tower presents all the indications of very great antiquity: it measures 110 feet in height, and 50 feet in circumference at the base. The smaller

of the churches, standing a little to the east of the tower, appears to have been remodelled in the tenth century. The larger church, which is represented in our view, is of the most remote date of Christian



VIEW OF MONASTERBOICE.

architecture in this country, and is probably the very building erected here by St. Buite, thirteen hundred years ago.

But by far the most attractive objects of the group are the finely sculptured and magnificently proportioned crosses. The largest measures 27 feet in height, including the base which is very deeply buried in the soil. The other perfect cross, which is not nearly so large, is much more beautiful, and is remarkably interesting on account of the inscrip-

tion which it bears upon the lower portion of its shaft, and which has been rendered as follows by Dr. Petrie :—

"A prayer for Muredach, by whom this cross was made."

There were two abbots of the name of Muredach, one of whom died A.D. 844, the other in A.D. 924. There are a variety of reasons for assigning this cross to the latter, who was a remarkable man—"the head of the council of all the men in Bregia, laity and clergy." Such of our readers as may not have an opportunity of visiting Monasterboice may see admirably executed casts of these beautiful relics of antiquity among the contents of the Royal Irish Academy. To bring the present tour to a conclusion, we have now but to conduct the reader to Drogheda by what was, before the establishment of the railway, the great northern road from Dublin. From the hill over Monasterboice he will have a noble prospect of the sea, the mouth of the Boyne, of Drogheda, and of the broad, rich lands which lie between the latter place and the mountains of Wicklow and Dublin.

A DAY AT KINGSTOWN.

Kingstown—The Railway Station—Salt Hill—Monkstown Church—The Harbour—Town Hall—Bullock—Dalkey—The Island—Killiney—The Castle—Hotels—Churches.

ALTHOUGH we have already referred to some of the principal places of interest in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, yet few persons, we expect, will be satisfied with so cursory an acquaintance with this locality, possessing as it does peculiar beauties and attractions, unsurpassed, in their way, in Ireland.

The DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY was opened for traffic on the 17th December, 1834; and has the greatest traffic of any such line. It is six miles in length, and was constructed at an expense of £370,000, or about £62,000 per mile. The Railway Station at the Dublin end is in Westland-row. This terminus, which was long insufficient for the traffic, has now been rebuilt upon an extensive scale; and in many other respects, the present directors deserve the grateful thanks of the public for the reforms which they have effected to secure the comfort and convenience of passengers. The

Dublin and Kingstown line was the first established in Ireland, and the second in the United Kingdom, and is now connected with that to Wicklow and Wexford. The view from it is very pleasing, embracing the sweep of the Bay. There are stations at Lansdowne Road, Sydney Parade, Booterstown, Blackrock—a favourite bathing resort of the Dublin citizens—Sea Point, and Salt Hill (Monkstown), with its pretty terraces and villas. The old harbour of Dunleary lies beneath us as we run into Kingstown. This southern shore of Dublin Bay was the scene of many shipwrecks in the olden time, previous to its possession of a lighthouse—the Bay being traversed by sand-banks, denominated the "Bulls," from the roaring of the sea there resembling the bellowing of those animals. Kingstown owes its present condition, name, and indeed existence, to the visit of George IV. in 1821, since which time it has become a fashionable watering-place. Previously it was the little fishing-village of Dunleary. Here there is an Asylum Harbour, in the words of the Tidal Harbour Commissioners, "one of the most splendid artificial ports in the United Kingdom." It embraces an area of 250 acres, and has a depth of from 15 to 27 feet. It cost little short of one million of money. At the end of the east pier is a revolving light, visible every half-minute nine miles at sea in clear weather. The town has a population

of about 14,000, and comprises several streets, of which George's-street, over half a mile in length, is the main one. Marine-terrace, and some similar situations commanding the sea, are occupied by very handsome residences. The Town Hall, which is close to the Railway Station, was opened in 1880. It is a large and highly ornamental edifice with a lofty clock-tower. The Assembly Rooms, which the Town Hall contains, are well suited for balls, concerts, &c. A portion of the building is occupied by the Kingstown Courthouse. The Post Office, a handsome and commodious building is close by. Tramway cars run at short intervals from the Railway Station to Dalkey, passing by Sandycove, Glasthule, and Bullock. The walks and rides in the neighbourhood are picturesque and delightful, as are also the sea views from the rising grounds inland. The military bands which perform often in the summer evenings on the East Pier add greatly to the attractions of Kingstown, and draw crowds by the railway from Dublin. An obelisk on the East Pier commemorates the bravery of Captain Boyd, R.N., of H.M.S. Ajax, who lost his life in attempting to rescue sailors from a wreck on the 9th February, 1861. The trains start every half-hour daily, stopping at intermediate stations; and through trains start at a quarter before every hour. On arriving at Kingstown, which will always be interesting as the

station for the City of Dublin Steampacket Company's magnificent mail-boats, which travel twice daily between Kingstown and Holyhead, the visitor will determine whether he will pursue his journey by rail, by tramway, or by car on to Dalkey, a pleasant watering-place ; whence an agreeable pedestrian excursion can be effected by crossing Telegraph Hill to Killiney Castle, the seat of R. Warren, Esq., D.L., who has liberally thrown open his demesne to strangers. Pass in through his gate, and traverse the grounds to the Obelisk, from which views of the most romantic and beautiful character are obtained. Competent judges allege that the combination of natural beauties, viewed from this spot, is unrivalled. Some have even compared this view to the far-famed Bay of Naples. The village of Killiney is close by, and at a short distance beyond it a steep path leads to the strand.

The principal hotels in Kingstown are the Royal Marine, the Anglesea Arms, and Brazil's. The two former are first-class ; the latter is a more moderate but well-conducted establishment. There is a billiard room in the Royal Marine Hotel as well as in Brazil's. There are two such rooms attached to Kenny's Restaurant, Eblana-avenue.

The places of public worship are numerous, and comprise churches for the Protestant Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Roman Catho-

lic, with a Quakers' Meeting-house and a Free Church. In an architectural sense, the most remarkable are the Mariners' (Protestant) Church and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic). The latter is now in process of enlargement and restoration.

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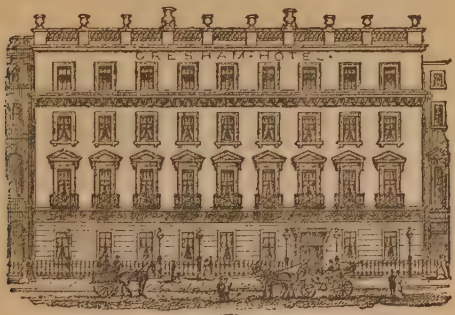

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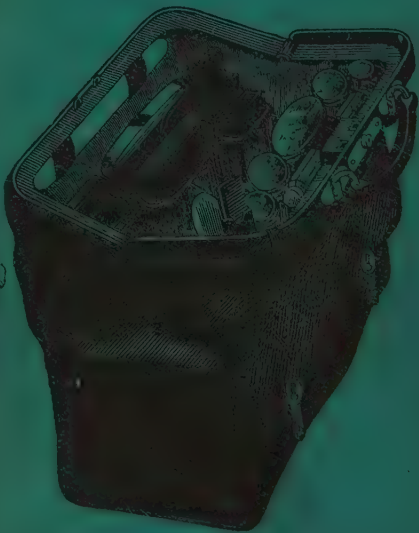

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